

# Resettlement Plan

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India: Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Project (Tranche 3) – Madurai Dedicated Water Supply Scheme – Providing Water Supply Distribution System to 57 Wards of Madurai City Municipal Corporation

Prepared by Madurai Corporation, Government of Tamil Nadu, for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 25 April 2022)

Currency Unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.0131
\$1.00	=	₹76.464

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ASO	–	Assistant Safeguards Officer
BPL	–	below poverty line
CMSC	–	Construction, Management and Supervision Consultant
DMA	–	District Metering Area
EUP	–	Enter Upon Permission
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GIAC	–	Governance Improvement and Awareness Consultant
GOTN	–	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
MAWS	–	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department
NOC	–	No Objection Certificate
PIU	–	Program Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Program Management Unit
PWD	–	Public Works Department
RCC	–	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ROW	–	right-of-way
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SPO	–	Social Project Officer
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SRSE	–	Social and Resettlement Safeguard Expert
WTP	–	Water Treatment Plant
TNUFIP	–	Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program
TNUIFSL	–	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd.
TWADB	–	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
WSS	–	water supply system
ULB	–	urban local body

## **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
MLD	–	million liters per day
mm	–	millimeter
km <sup>2</sup>	–	square kilometers

## **NOTE**

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction.** The Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program (TNUFIP) is designed under the multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) modality of Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing and will primarily focus on the improvement of water supply and sewerage services in selected cities of the state. The TNUFIP is envisaged to be structured under three main components: (i) investment in municipal infrastructure namely water supply and sewerage, (ii) municipal reform-based activities, and (iii) technical assistance for design, supervision, program management, reforms, and climate change.

**Subproject Scope.** The subproject component under Tranche – 3 includes laying of 813.483 km distribution network in 57 wards. The area comprises of 39 distribution zones located in North and South Core City Area (Zone Covered - 3, 11 to 22, 26, 29 to 36, 38 to 40, 45, 49 to 51, 54, 55, 56, and 64 to 70). This includes: (i) the new distribution of water with minimum 250 and maximum 450 of DI and minimum 110 maximum 200 of HDPE pipes under Phase-III; and (ii) providing 10206 HSC in addition to the already existing HSC of 13,992. The total pipe length of this package under Tranche III is of 813,483 m.

**Scope of the Resettlement Impacts.** The objective of this Resettlement Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This report captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the proposed project. The document describes the magnitude of impact, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangements for delivering the entitlements and the mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring

Out of 57 wards, 180 affected persons from 10 wards located to the South of River Vaigai and 13 affected persons from 7 wards located North of River Vaigai are assessed to be temporarily impacted. Hence 193 affected persons from 17 wards are identified as potential temporary affected persons. All the affected persons are street vendors. Of the 193 total affected persons, 131 are vulnerable persons consisting of 42 BPL, 11 elderly, 3 scheduled caste, 7 women-headed households and 68 with multiple vulnerabilities. The affected persons do not have any concrete, permanent structures. They all expressed that they could shift their business activity to the other side of the road while laying pipeline work. All of them are owners of their shop. It is found that, there is no land acquisition required in this sub-project. No sites are required to be acquired, only laying of distribution system and providing metered house service connections are project activities. It is anticipated that potential 193 business vendors will be affected due to temporary income loss.

**Resettlement Plan.** A draft resettlement plan has been prepared for Madurai water supply subproject Tranche 3, Phase-II components. This resettlement plan is in line with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and resettlement framework prepared for TNUFIP. In case of any alignment changes, the draft resettlement plan will be updated. A detailed measurement survey/revalidation will be carried out in the new alignments. The updated resettlement plan will be reviewed by the program management unit (PMU) and submitted to ADB for approval prior to the start of construction in the new pipeline alignments. In line with the resettlement framework, the resettlement plan has also laid down the structured outline for required institutional and implementation arrangements with schedule, grievance redress mechanism, consultation and disclosure activities, and monitoring and evaluation. A summary of resettlement framework and resettlement plan in the local language will be disclosed. A hard copy of summaries of the resettlement framework and resettlement plan will also be made

available at urban local body (ULB) offices and full documents will be disclosed at Madurai City Municipal Corporation, TNUISFL and ADB websites. Program implementation unit's assistant safeguard officer (PIU ASO) will be responsible for updating and implementation of the resettlement plan. Program management unit's social project officer (PMU SPO) is responsible for the approval and implementation monitoring of resettlement plans.

**Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation.** During the census and socioeconomic survey, site-specific consultations were conducted in settlements and the impacts. All relevant aspects of the proposed project design, and impact were discussed with the affected communities.

Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, civil works schedule will be disclosed. The translated gist of the entitlement matrix would provide details of the project, magnitude of impact eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement, and grievance redressal process. Hardcopies of the gist of the entitlement matrix in *Tamil* will be distributed to the affected persons as per the ADB guidelines.

**Legal Framework.** The entitlements are based on national law: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Resettlement Framework of TNUFIP.

**Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.** The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses, and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, and is in compliance with National/State Laws, in particular the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism.** Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) is already established at two-levels, one at the regional level and another at the Project level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints, and grievances.

**Implementation Arrangements.** There will be a state level executing agency formed by the municipal administration and water supply department through TNUISFL. A program steering committee will provide overall guidance and strategic directions. A PMU is in place for TNUFIP in TNUISFL for the overall management, Planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting, and coordinating TNUFIP. The project ULBs will be the implementing agencies. The Project managers of the PIUs will be supported by technical, financial, safeguards and administrative staff from a CMSC recruited by TNUISFL.

**Resettlement Budget.** The estimated total resettlement cost for the project is **₹24,69,053**.

## I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The proposed Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program (TNUFIP) is aligned to support in the following: (i) urban infrastructure across the state improved and world-class cities focusing on universal access to 24x7 water supply services and sanitation facilities including tertiary treatment of sewage to become engines for economic growth developed;<sup>1</sup> (ii) five industrial corridors developed; (iii) quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged improved;<sup>2</sup> (iv) a clean and sustainable environment provided.<sup>3</sup> TNUFIP will focus on cities in five priority economic corridors: (i) Chennai–Hosur, (ii) Chennai–Tiruchirapalli, (iii) Coimbatore–Madurai, (iv) Coimbatore–Salem, and (v) Madurai–Thoothukudi. The reform-based component of the program will seek to provide results-based performance incentives to select cities and towns. The program shall also focus on transformative investments in 24x7 water supply, full sanitation coverage smart water management, and urban climate change resilience drawing from the support of various Asian Development Bank (ADB) grant technical assistance. The TNUFIP is envisaged to be structured under three main components: (i) investment in municipal infrastructure namely water supply and sewerage, (ii) municipal reform-based activities, and (iii) technical assistance for design, supervision, program management, reforms, and climate change. TNUFIP will be implemented over 8 years beginning in 2018 and will be funded by ADB through its multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). The impact of the TNUFIP will be improved liability and resilience in urban areas of economic importance in Tamil Nadu.

2. Tranche 1 of TNUFIP covered underground sewerage system (UGSS) improvements in cities of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Trichy, Vellore, Rajapalayam, and Chennai, and water supply system (WSS) improvements in selected areas of Chennai Metropolitan Region. Tranche 2 of TNUFIP covers UGSS improvements in remaining areas of Vellore and Trichy and additionally cover cities of Ambur and Tiruppur. Tranche 2 also covers WSS improvements in cities of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruppur. Tranche 3 covers UGSS improvements in uncovered areas of Coimbatore, water supply distribution system in Madurai, and integrated storm water drainage improvements in Thoothukudi.<sup>4</sup>

### A. Subproject Scope

3. As per Census 2011, Madurai Corporation area spreads over 150 km<sup>2</sup> comprising around 1.5 million population in 100 municipal wards. Drinking water supply for Madurai City is currently abstracted from three sources: Vaigai Dam (115 MLD), Cauvery River (30 MLD), and Vaigai Riverbed (47 MLD). The main source of water supply to the core city from Vaigai Dam which is filled up from Mullai Periyar Dam. The existing piped water supply network covers around 59% of the households. The remaining peripheral added areas that comprise 3 municipalities, 3 town panchayats, and 11 rural panchayats are served from various other surfaces and ground water sources. The city also has existing water treatment plant (WTP) with a capacity of 118.6 MLD commissioned in 1995. The current water supply from various sources is assessed at 192 MLD while the total water supply demand including the transmission losses for the intermediate (2034 population - 1.92 million) and ultimate (2049 population - 2.28 million) year is estimated at 317 MLD and 374 MLD respectively. To meet the demand gap of 125 MLD for the intermediate year 2034, a dedicated water supply scheme for Madurai has been taken

<sup>1</sup> Government of Tamil Nadu. 2012 *Vision 2023*. Chennai.

<sup>2</sup> Government of India. 2015. *Mission Statement and Guidelines, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)*. New Delhi.

<sup>3</sup> Government of India. 2015. *Smart Cities - Mission Statement and Guidelines*. New Delhi.

<sup>4</sup> Tranche-3 cities include Coimbatore, Madurai and Thoothukudi.

up under ADB assisted TNUFIP. The components are river intake and head works, raw water transmission main, construction of new WTP, clear water main, feeder mains, construction of 37 OHTs, distribution network and HSCs. The tranche 2 subproject was sliced into four packages and details are as follows:

- (i) **Package 1:** (a) Construction of check dam, intake well, and head works at Mullai Periyar River at Lower Camp to draw 130 MLD of raw water; and (b) Laying of 95.74 km of raw water main of 1,100 mm dia. from head works to proposed WTP at Pannaipatty.
- (ii) **Package 2:** Construction of 130 MLD new WTP within the premises of existing WTP at Pannaipatty.
- (iii) **Package 3:** (a) Laying of 54.35 km of clear water main of 1,400 mm dia. From proposed WTP at Pannaipatty to Madurai city; (b) Laying of 10.49 km of main feeder; (c) Laying of 95 km of feeder main network to various OHTs; and (d) Construction of 37 new OHTs.
- (iv) **Package 4:** Laying of 855 km of new distribution network to 34 zones. Package 1 to 4 are taken up under Tranche 2 of TNUFIP.

## **B. Present Project: Providing distribution system to 57 wards, Tranche 3**

4. Scope: 57 wards have been allotted for provision of water supply distribution network under Tranche – 3 out of 100 wards. **Appendix 1** presents the map of Madurai Corporation Wards. It is proposed to lay 813.48 km distribution network for Tranche – 3 in 57 wards. The area comprises 39 distribution zones located in North and South Core City Area (Zone Covered - 3, 11 to 22, 26, 29 to 36, 38 to 40, 45, 49 to 51, 54, 55, 56, and 64 to 70). (i) The new distribution of water with minimum 250 and maximum 450 of DI and minimum 110 maximum 200 of HDPE pipes under Phase-III (ii) providing 10,206 house service connections (HSCs) in addition to the already existing HSC of 13,992. The total pipe length of this package under Tranche – 3 is of 813,483 m. Phase III with the consultation of TNUIFSL is divided into north of river Vaigai and Phase IV south of river Vaigai. It is decided to work on drinking water distribution pipe and household connection with the estimation of ₹147 Crore in north of river Vaigai and ₹178 crore for south of river Vaigai, the total project estimation cost is ₹325 crore. Out of total 57 wards, the area north of river Vaigai has 23 wards and 34 wards are in the area south of river Vaigai.

5. The area North of river Vaigai has 18 drinking water distribution zones whereas the area south of river Vaigai has 21 zones making the total zone for Tranche III 39. Out of 815.69 km road length, the area north of river Vaigai has 396.46 km and the area south of river Vaigai has 419.23 km. The phase III north of river Vaigai has 22.61 km<sup>2</sup> and the south of river Vaigai spreads to 419.23 km<sup>2</sup>. The number of house service connections south of river Vaigai is 89851 which is higher than that of north of river Vaigai house service connection of 61067. Out of total 115 DMA, the north of river Vaigai has 54 DMAs and the south has 61. Out of 813.5 km, the length of distribution pipe of north of river Vaigai is 386.2 km and the south of river Vaigai pipe length is 427.3 km.

6. This draft resettlement plan is prepared for proposed water supply sub project in Madurai under TNUFIP – Tranche 3 and is in line with the resettlement framework prepared for the implementation of social safeguards under TNUFIP.

## **II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT**

7. The subproject will not have significant involuntary resettlement impacts as it will not significantly affect 200 or more people either by physical displacement or loss of 10% or more of their productive assets. Consistent with the subproject selection criteria, the proposed subproject avoids/minimizes involuntary resettlement impacts. Temporary income loss is anticipated for roadside mobile vendors during pipe laying. No major economic displacement is envisaged.

8. No private property will be impacted and no acquisition of private lands will be required. All the affected persons use either side of the road which is owned by Madurai Corporation. Since the roads are owned by Madurai Corporation, there is no NOC required from any other departments and the land is free from any encumbrances. It is observed that there are no outstanding legal issues as far as land acquisition is concerned.

9. To minimize construction impacts, wherever possible, work will be executed during the early hours of the day to avoid inconveniences to the public as well as traders and vendors. All safety norms would strictly be adhered to depending on the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location. The program implementation unit (PIU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to safety and security of the public and residents are followed by the contractor. The actual dates of construction schedule concerning peak business hours, festival time, and special business days will be discussed with vendors, squatters, market committee members, and residents, and accordingly, construction activities will be planned. After laying pipes the lane/road will be restored to its original condition (including bitumen, cement concrete and cement concrete interlocking tiles as applicable).

10. In line with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and based on the identified impacts, the Madurai subproject can be classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement. Resettlement plan preparation is required for Madurai subproject components in line with the ADB SPS, 2009 and resettlement framework prepared for TNUFIP. This document is the revised draft resettlement plan for Madurai Water Supply System (WSS).

11. Since a 100% census and socioeconomic survey has been undertaken to register and document the status of potentially affected people within the subproject impact area, any temporary or permanent impacts or costs incurred by potentially affected persons will be identified through the detailed measurement survey (DMS) / revalidation and compensated at replacement cost, in line with the principles of the resettlement framework. The revised draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed measurement surveys/revalidation. Finalization, review, and concurrence of resettlement plan by ADB are required prior to award of civil contracts.

**Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts in Madurai Water Supply System**

Sl. No.	Proposed Subproject Components	Scope of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement	Summary
	<b>Laying of Distribution Network to 57 wards</b>		
1	Laying of Distribution Network of 56.09 km for the total length of 813.48 km.	The total distribution network of 813.48 km will be laid along city roads belonging to Madurai Corporation and within the available ROW. Resettlement survey was conducted in all the 57 wards. Based on the census survey, potential temporary impacts on movable businesses within ROW are assessed and potential temporary economic impacts to 193 persons identified.	Involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged to 193 persons by temporary income loss.  The number of scheduled tribes in Madurai district is around only one per cent, while the proportion in Madurai city is 0.31%. There is no scheduled tribe person identified as affected person during the survey. No indigenous people impact is envisaged, and no indigenous peoples plan is required.
2	Providing metered house service connections to 150,198 households	The meters will be installed inside the property boundary itself with internal plumbing arrangements.	No IR and IP impacts envisaged.

Source: Madurai City Corporation, WSS DPR and field survey of December 2020.

12. A summary of involuntary resettlement impact is presented below to get an overview of overall impact of the subproject.

**Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact**

Land Acquisition	Structure loss/ Physical displacement	Significant economic displacement	Temporary Economic impact		Vulnerability	
			Vendor	Family Member	Vulnerable Vendor	Family members
None	None	None	193	733	131	498

13. The city of Madurai recorded a total of 3149 scheduled tribe (ST) population per 2011 census, accounting for 0.31% of all population of the city. The ST households numbering 728 are scattered all over the city wards. Majority of them are engaged in “other works” as main livelihood that are not traditional occupations. The subproject does not impact ST population in a way that affects their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples as their

ancestral domain or asset. Hence, no indigenous people (IP) impact is anticipated in the subproject of Madurai city and falls in category C.

### **III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

#### **A. Laying of Distribution Network**

14. To identify potentially affected persons for the proposed 815.85 km of distribution network, a detailed survey was conducted by visiting all the 57 wards. The survey identified the affected persons in areas whose business will be temporarily affected while laying of the pipe, as they carry their activities within/very close to ROW. The detailed measurement survey was conducted from 10 of December to 20 of December 2020. During the survey, consultations were held in the wards with households as well as with the street vendors.

#### **B. Socio economic Status of Temporary Affected Persons**

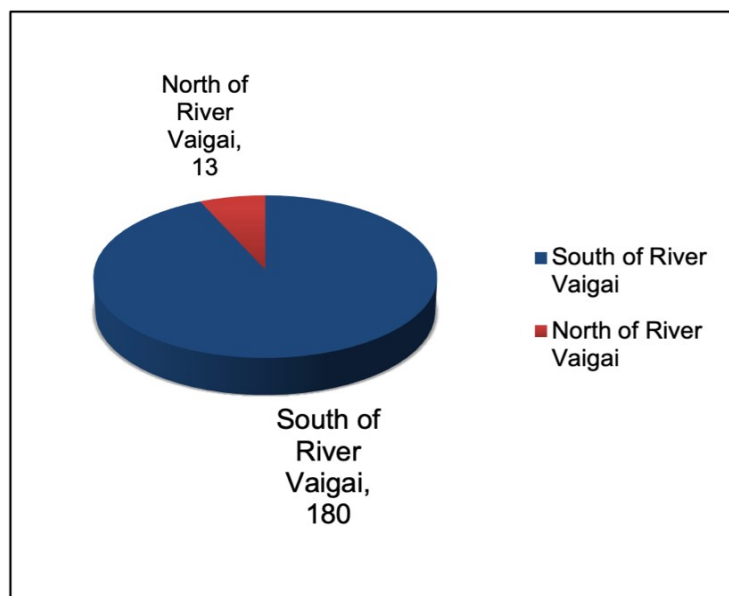
15. There are 193 persons identified as temporarily affected persons across all the 57 wards. Since none of the permanent structure is affected, there is no major/significant impact identified in this project. The detailed socioeconomic profile of the project affected persons are given below.

16. Temporary resettlement impacts are identified due to laying of pipelines. A detailed survey was conducted along the entire length in December 2020 to confirm the impacts. The survey indicated the possibility of temporary impacts on roadside structures, kiosks due to pipe laying. However, it is found that no permanent structures need to be demolished. Please see Appendix 4 for the details of affected persons.

17. The survey carried out in December 2020, identified a total of 193 potentially affected persons whose business and livelihoods will be temporarily affected during water pipe laying, as they carry out their business activity within / very close to ROW. The area of survey of 57 wards is divided into north of river Vaigai and south of river Vaigai. Hence, the socioeconomic survey is also described in two parts. Survey questionnaire is attached as Appendix 6.

**Figure 1: Distribution of Temporary Affected Persons in South of River Vaigai and North of River Vaigai**





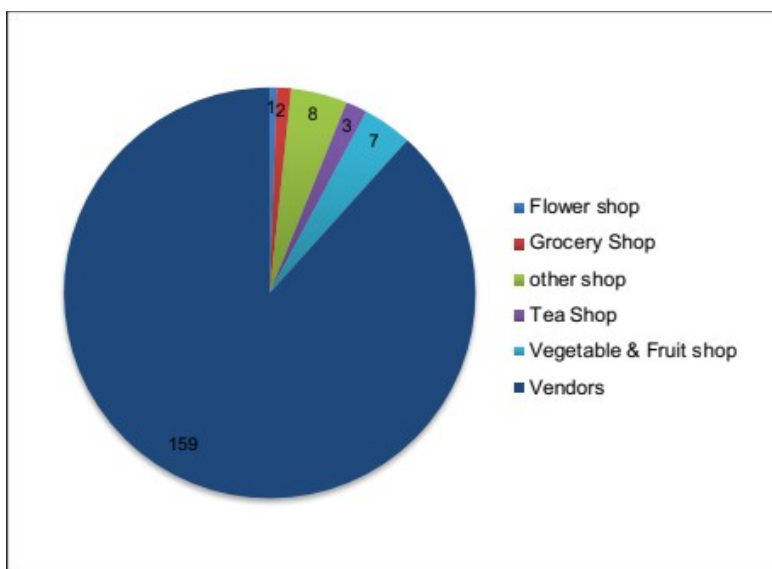
Source: Socioeconomic Survey, December 2021

### C. South of river Vaigai

18. The wards south of river Vaigai are very old, their settlements in south region are centuries old. The area is densely populated which leads to creation of more markets. These markets are the sources of livelihood to many men and women of Madurai South Region.

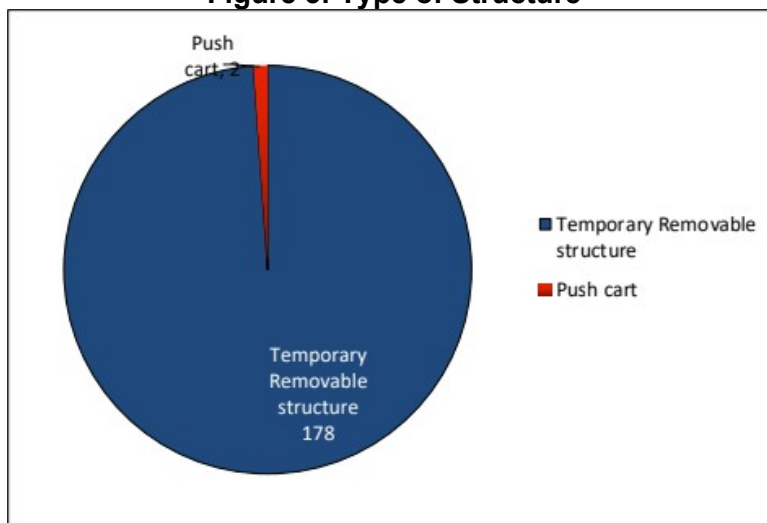
19. **Nature of Business.** The survey enabled to identify different type of business activities the affected persons are involved in. These businesses are selling flower, grocery, tea, coffee/snacks, vegetable, and fruits. The vendors are also involved in the sale of vegetables, fruits in the daily or weekly markets. Since these businesses are mainly along the roads, most of them have mobile structures. Out of these varied business activities, the vendors who sell vegetables and fruits occupy the ROW with temporary arrangements that can be easily dismantled or can be shifted to the other side of the road while pipe laying construction activity is ongoing. Figure 2 presents the nature of business the affected persons are engaged with.

**Figure 2: Nature of Business**



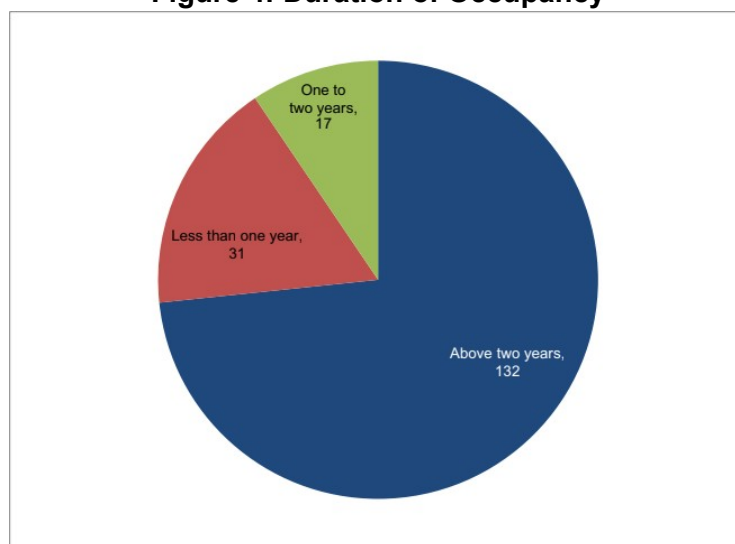
Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

20. **Type of Structure.** The survey found that most of the persons who run their business within ROW have either temporary arrangements or small structures that can be easily dismantled, removed, and re-arranged or push carts that can be easily moved within no time. These types of business activities will not have major/significant impacts on the livelihood of the potentially temporarily affected persons as they can easily dismantle their temporary structures and can move to the other side of the road. Out of 180 potentially affected persons in south of river Vaigai, 178 persons use temporary structure and the remaining 2 have push carts. There is no permanent structure or demolition of shops involved. Hence, all the 180 persons can continue their business in the opposite side while the project activity is going on. All the affected persons can continue their businesses at their original place as soon as the civil work is completed and loss of income for the period of disruption will be compensated in accordance with the resettlement framework.

**Figure 3: Type of Structure**

Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

21. **Duration of Occupancy.** All the project affected persons are owners of the shops/temporary structures. Out of 180 affected persons, 132 persons indicated that they have been running their business at the present location for more than two years. 31 persons responded that they have been carrying out the same business at the same place for more than a year. Only 17 respondents replied that they have started their business in this location for less than one year. It is noted from the discussion with the newly occupied vendors that they preferred this business as their previous livelihood is impacted due to the lockdown of COVID-19 pandemic situation.

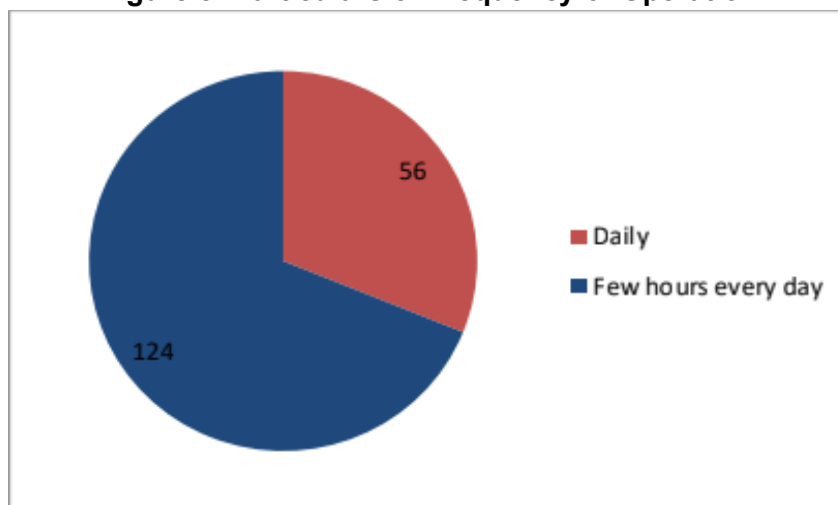
**Figure 4: Duration of Occupancy**

Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

22. **Frequency of Operation.** The frequency of the operation of the business activities was also captured during the survey. The vegetable and fruit markets were categorized according to different hours of operation, such as long hours daily, only a few hours per day or only once a week. From the survey, it was found that out of the 180 persons, 124 persons are conducting their business only a few hours every day. Either they sell their products within a short time or

the entire market would operate for a few hours only. These persons requested to have the construction activities in the afternoon so that they can run their business in the morning hours as they do now. The remaining 56 persons do their business daily.

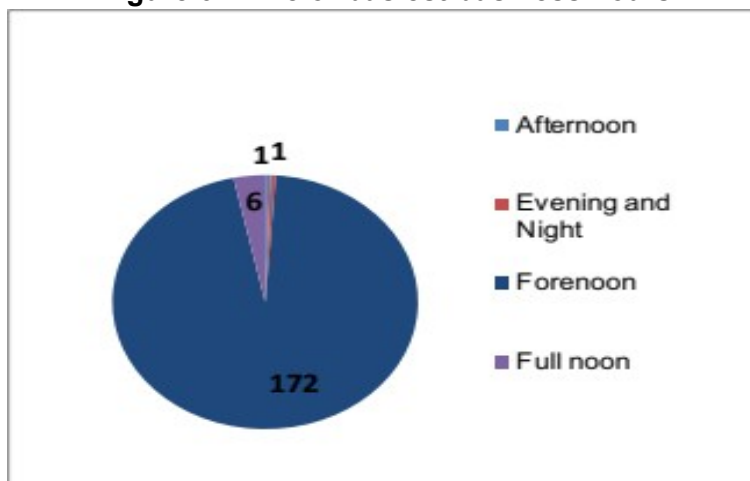
**Figure 5: Particulars of Frequency of Operation**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

23. **Business hours.** Since most of the vendors run their business in the markets which are operational only in the morning, 172 persons out of 180 persons get their potential income from sale in the forenoon. They recorded that their livelihood would not be impacted if the water pipe laying work would be executed at the times other than the forenoon session. The mitigation measures for the anticipated impacts are included in the environment management plan. Disruption to vendors, hawker on ROW during laying works is anticipated. These measures will be mitigated in such a way that the contractor is required to provide notice to the shop owners as soon as the work plan is ready. No works can commence unless 100% shop/business owners are compensated in sections ready for implementation. Employ best construction practices, speed up of construction work with better equipment, increased workforce in the predominantly commercial areas are also a part of environment management plan (EMP).

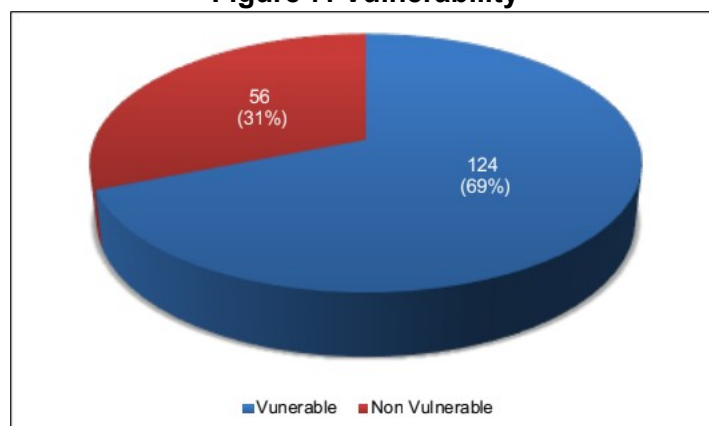
**Figure 6: Time of busiest business hours**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

24. **Vulnerability.**<sup>5</sup> Vulnerable persons are identified in accordance with Resettlement Framework for TNUFIP. The vulnerable persons will be given special assistance. In south of river Vaigai, out of 180 affected persons, 124 persons are identified as vulnerable persons.

**Figure 7: Vulnerability**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

**Table 3: Categorization of Vulnerability of Affected Persons in South of River Vaigai**

BPL <sup>6</sup>	Elderly	SC	WHHH	Multiple vulnerability	Total Vulnerable	Total Affected Persons
42	10	2	7	63	124	180

Source: Socio economic survey, December 2020

25. Out of 124 vulnerable persons, 63 persons are identified with more than one vulnerability, hence they are categorized as multiple vulnerable persons. 42 persons belong to below poverty line category. Ten (10) persons are categorized as elderly. Seven (7) families are women headed whereas two (2) persons belong to scheduled caste category.

#### **D. North of River Vaigai**

26. **Nature of Business.** The survey enabled to identify different types of business activities the affected persons are involved in. These businesses are to sell flower, grocery, tea, coffee/snacks, vegetable, and fruit. Besides, the vendors also sell vegetables, fruits in the daily or weekly markets. These businesses are conducted mainly along the roads. Out of these varied activities, the vendors who sell vegetable and fruits occupy the ROW with temporary arrangements that can be easily dismantled, or the other side of the road can be used for

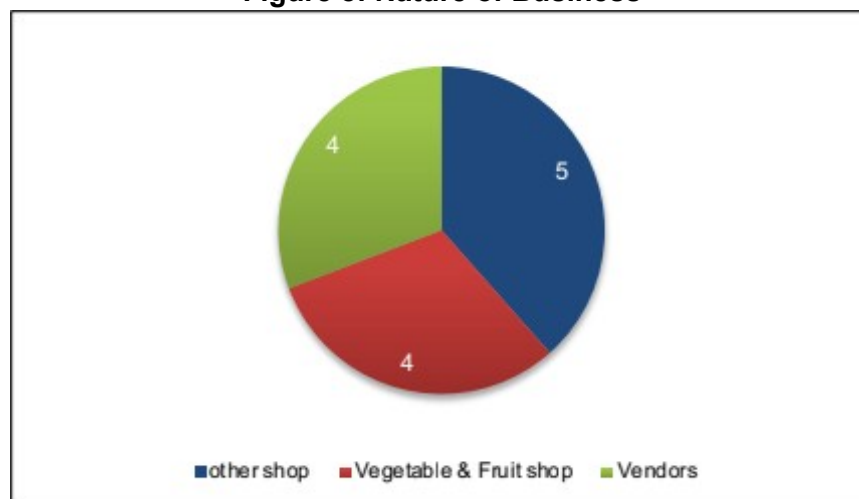
<sup>5</sup> As per agreed Resettlement Framework for TNUFIP vulnerable affected persons are those living below the poverty line, the elderly (age above 60), persons with disabilities, SC and ST families, widows, women headed households and children (orphans, child workers), the landless and those without legal title to land among the affected persons.

<sup>6</sup> As per data published by the planning commission, Govt. of India, in 2011-2012, poverty line in urban Tamil Nadu was ₹993 per capita per month. On adjusting for inflation, this works out to ₹1406 per capita per month in 2017-2018 or a monthly household income of ₹5540 for BPL households, considering the average household size in the state as per census 2011. On adjusting for inflation, BPL threshold was calculated @ 1622.16 per capita per month in 2020-2021 or a monthly household income of ₹6391.74, say ₹6392 for BPL households, considering the average household size in the state as per census 2011. Hence this recalculated /inflation adjusted amount of ₹6392 /hhold/month is the threshold amount used to categorize BPL households.

Ref: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG?locations=IN>

business while pipe laying construction activity is ongoing. The affected persons will be allowed to resume their business activity in their original places after the completion of civil work.

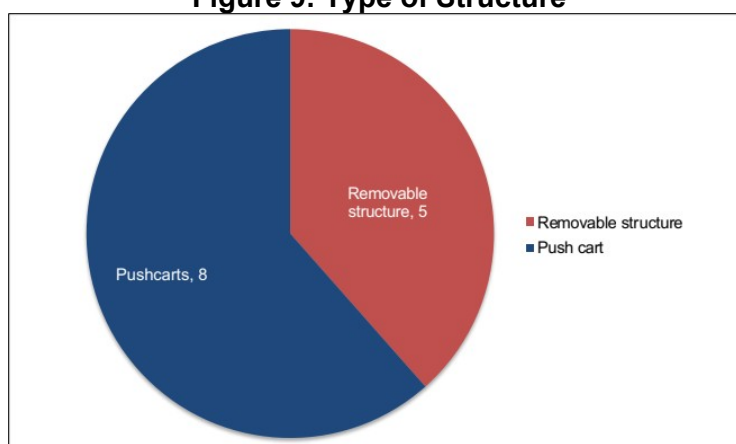
**Figure 8: Nature of Business**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

27. **Type of structure.** The survey found that most of the persons who run their business within ROW have either temporary arrangements or small structures that can be easily dismantled, removed, and re-arranged within a short time. These types of business activities will not face major impacts on the livelihood of the temporarily affected persons as they can easily shift to the other side of the road. Three persons have extended their shop to the ROW. They can also continue their business even after extended structure is removed. Out of 13 persons, eight persons sell from pushcarts and three have extended their permanent structures and two have removable structure. All the affected persons can continue their businesses at their original place once the construction work is completed and loss of income for the period of disruption will be compensated in accordance with the resettlement framework.

**Figure 9: Type of Structure**

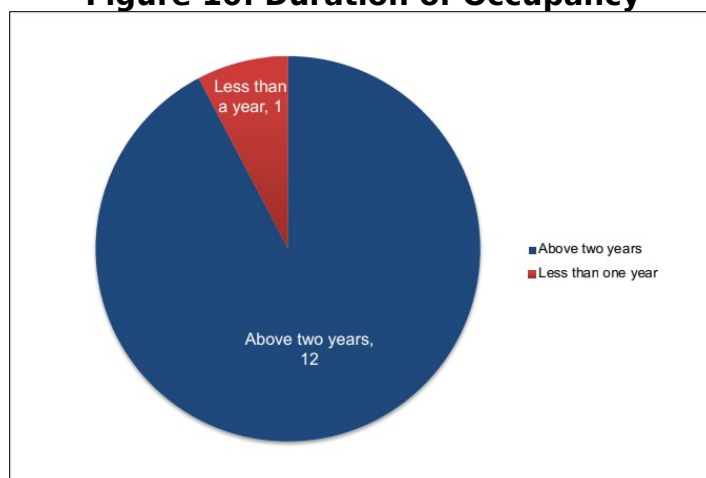


Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

28. **Duration of Occupancy.** Almost all the project affected persons are owners of shops/structures. Apparently, the businesses have started recently in this area. 12 persons

indicated that they are operating their business at the present location for more than two years. Only one respondent replied having started business at this place for less than one year.

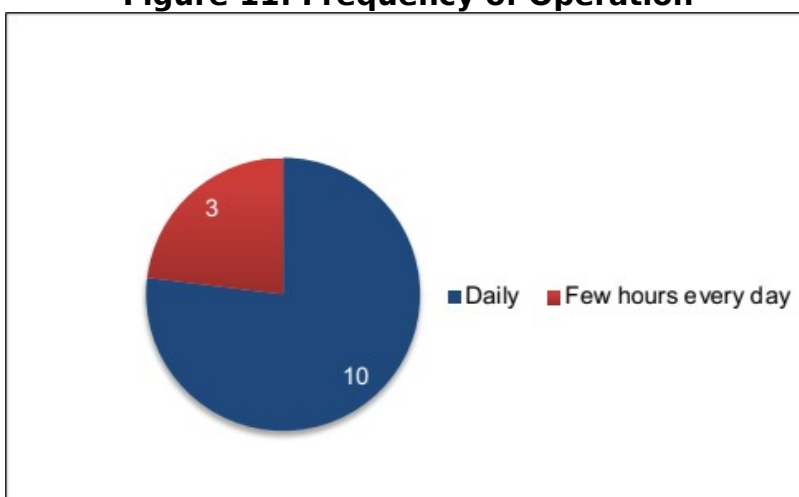
**Figure 10: Duration of Occupancy**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

29. **Frequency of Operation.** The vegetable and fruits markets are operated at different times of a day, such as full day, a few hours a day or only once in a week. The frequency of the operation of the business activities was captured. Three persons are doing their business only for a few hours every day. 10 persons carry on their business whole day. They sell their products within a short period of time. There are even some markets that would be open for a few hours only. These vendors/ small business operators requested to conduct the construction activities in the afternoon and at night so that they would be able to run their business in the morning time as scheduled.

**Figure 11: Frequency of Operation**

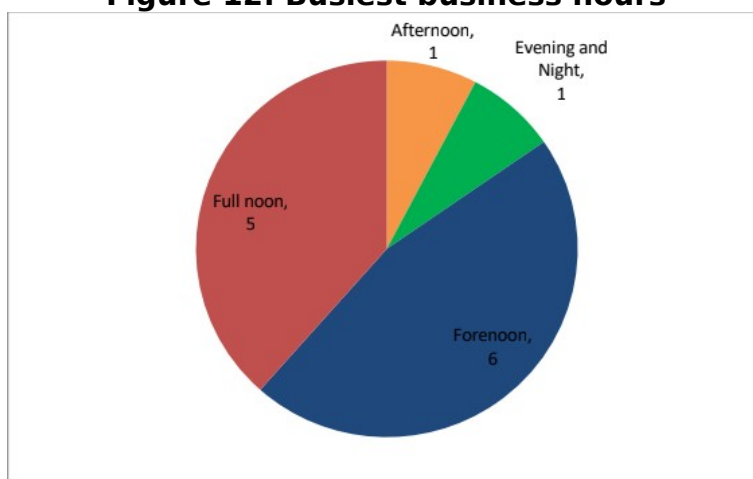


Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

30. **Business hours.** Since most of the vendors run their business in the markets which are operational only in the morning, they earn their maximum potential earning in the forenoon session. Six persons reported earning their potential income from business conducted in the

forenoon, while five persons receive their income in both morning and evening. They assured that their livelihood would not be impacted if the water pipe laying work would be executed at the times other than the forenoon session.

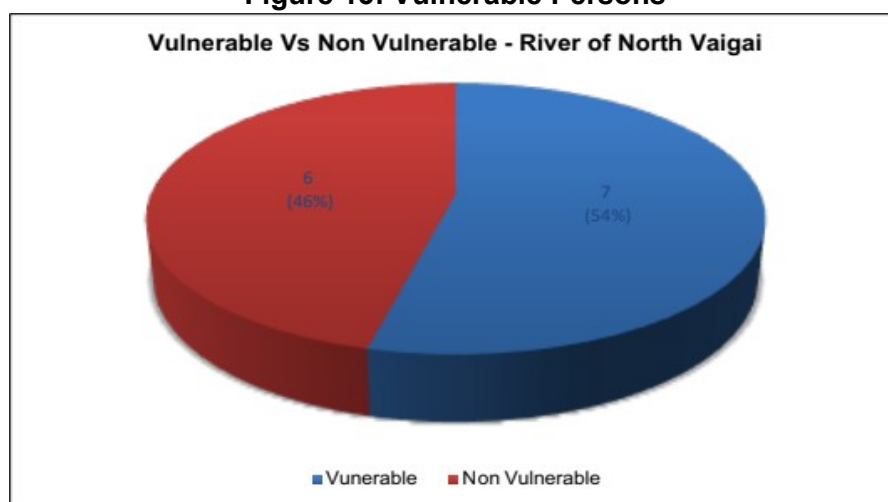
**Figure 12: Busiest business hours**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

31. **Vulnerability.**<sup>7</sup> In north of river Vaigai, out 13 affected persons, 7 persons are identified as vulnerable persons. Out of 7 vulnerable persons, 5 are identified with multiple vulnerability, 1 vulnerable is identified each in elderly and scheduled caste category. None of the affected persons live below poverty line. There is no women headed household among the affected families.

**Figure 13: Vulnerable Persons**



Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

<sup>7</sup> Vulnerable affected persons are those living below the poverty line, the elderly (age above 60), persons with disabilities, SC and ST families, widows, women headed households and children (orphans, child workers), the landless and those without legal title to land among the affected persons). (Resettlement Framework: TNUFIP, 2018)



**Table 4: Categorization of vulnerability of Affected Persons in North of R. Vaigai**

<b>BPL</b>	<b>Elderly</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>WHHH</b>	<b>Multiple vulnerabilities</b>	<b>Total Vulnerable</b>	<b>Total Affected Persons</b>
0	1	1	0	5	7	13

Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

32. A summary of socioeconomic information and profile of project affected persons with temporary economic impacts is shown below with ward wise break up of affected persons spread over in north and south of River Vaigai. The summary briefly describes the affected persons' economic status and social background.



#### IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

33. Consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders is an important tool for successful preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan. The key stakeholders consulted during subproject preparation, resettlement plan preparation and implementation, and program implementation include:

- (i) Heads and members of households likely to be affected;
- (ii) program beneficiaries, groups/clusters of the affected persons;
- (iii) Local voluntary organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs); and
- (iv) Government agencies and departments.

34. Major project stakeholders are women, trader's associations, etc. who participated in the consultation and disclosure programs. The project information disclosure leaflet is given in Appendix 2. Besides, project information was disclosed to the people through newspaper in English and Tamil languages to spread the information to a wider area. Appendix 5. Newspaper clippings and public disclosure.

35. Consultations with potential affected persons were conducted during transect walks and field survey. The concerns expressed by the participants mainly included traffic disruptions during construction, temporary impacts on livelihood, and duration of impact. The assembled temporary affected persons were informed that appropriate measures will be taken during construction to minimize impacts. These measures include scheduling of activities during the early morning and reducing construction activities during the rush hour. It was also informed that, if despite mitigation measures, there would be any temporary impacts on livelihood; the affected persons will be compensated according to the agreed entitlement in the resettlement framework. The photographs of site visits and consultations undertaken are given in Appendix 3. The safety measures that will be followed during pipe laying is attached. (Appendix 8).

36. Further consultations were held through focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured census surveys parallel to detailed measurement survey. These were carried out by the external consultant engaged for the purpose. During the consultation, brief of the technical details of project and project implementation cycle; project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; environmental and social safeguards policy, gender inclusion, community participation aspects built into the project were explained to the participants. Even with the Covid-19 restrictions in place, Madurai Corporation has organized city wide physical consultation programs. The people were initially hesitant to participate in view of Covid-19 situation. However, facilitating strict safety protocols assured them to join the consultation programs. The consultation was held by strictly adopting the Covid-19 protocols health and safety measures, like keeping hand sanitizers, maintaining social distance and mandatory wearing of masks by the participants which were being followed before and during the consultations.<sup>8</sup> The public consultation was widely covered in print media, and major regional and national newspapers covered the consultation process and outcome. Illustrations and photos with newspaper coverage showing consultation process held in strict Covid-19 protocols are appended in Appendix 9 and Appendix 10.

37. At the preparation stage, disclosure activities will include distribution of summary of resettlement framework and resettlement plan in the local language to key stakeholders

<sup>8</sup> ADB's guidance note on Covid-19 will be followed for the project. <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>

including the affected persons. The approved resettlement framework/resettlement plan (full documents) will also be disclosed on ADB and local government's websites and will be available in key local/state government offices. During the subproject implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents including affected persons prior to the commencement of pipe laying through signboards. The signboards will be in local language and will include: (i) section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates of construction, (iii) information on traffic rerouting if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances to be placed by the people. Further consultation and disclosure of updated project information will be made during implementation phase.

**Table 6: Consultation and Disclosure Activities during Project Preparatory Stage**

Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Preliminary awareness about the project activities	City visits and series of meetings with key stakeholders (ULB, and other officials)	Madurai City Municipal Corporation
Baseline surveys	Sample household socioeconomic surveys to understand baseline infrastructure situation, information on problems faced in service delivery, household's willingness to get connected to new systems and willingness to pay. Introduction to the project provided to sample households.	Consultants/ULB
Transect walks and business surveys	Transect walks and screening of project impact area to identify temporarily, potentially affected persons and record their socioeconomic and business profile.	Consultants/ULB
Citywide stakeholder consultation	Dissemination of project related technical and other information to representatives of all key stakeholders (at one platform) and disclosure of a summary of social safeguard documents in local languages. A city level public consultation was held on 12 August 2021 in Madurai about 79 participants attended the consultation. Out of 79 participants 28 were female and 51 are male participants. The detail of the public consultation is provided in the Annexure -10	ULB/PIU

PIU = program implementation unit, PMU = program management unit, ULB = urban local body.

38. The temporarily affected persons are consulted to identify likely impacts and compensation as per entitlement matrix. Continued involvement of those affected by the subproject will be ensured. An intensive information dissemination and feedback campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the PIU from the time of resettlement plan preparation till implementation and monitoring. The proceedings of such campaigns shall be documented. All the comments that are made and concerns raised by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject progress records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports. The Project information will be disclosed to affected persons in a form and language easily understood by them, in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy 2018.

## **1. Outcome of the Consultations**

39. People were aware about the improvements proposed for the proposed projects but were not aware about specific and technical details of the pipes, payment of compensation and other Rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points of the consultations are summarized in the following Table 7.

**Table 7: Summary of Consultation Outcome, Concern and Explanation**

Concern	Explanation
Will the water being used for agriculture be reduced due to this project?	Water used for agriculture will no way be impacted due to this project.
Will the water be available only to the household which has three phase electricity connection?	No electricity connection is required to get the domestic water supply
Will there any possibilities for drinking water mixing with drainage	Since new pipes are laid, no possibilities of mixing of water. The main aim of this project is to provide safe and clean drinking water
Should the households having the connection now pay for the new connection	No payment is required for changing the pipes

40. During the implementation of the resettlement plan, PIU will be responsible for issuing various required public notices. For temporary impacts, the date of the census survey will be considered as the cut-off date. Printed information/boards will be provided in the project-affected area at a common place. Similarly, the list of affected persons will be published at common places with contact details of Construction, Management and Supervision Consultant (CMSC)/PIU officials. The list will be put up area-wise and for the entire city. This will help avoid affected persons from moving into other areas and any duplication of affected persons will be identified. CMSC will facilitate affected persons to approach lists in their area and get confirmation on any duplication, missing/absent affected persons. For permanently displaced affected persons, PIU in coordination with PMU will issue relevant notices such as final listing of affected persons, allotment of government housing, demolishing of existing houses/commercial building and shifting to the relocation site, schedule of skill training programme etc.

41. Additionally, the draft/final resettlement framework/resettlement plan will be made available in ULB/PIU and PMU offices and to affected persons. The resettlement framework and resettlement plan will be disclosed on ADB's website and the ULB/PMU websites. Further, final resettlement plans will be disclosed in ADB's website, PMU websites, and PIU or ULB websites; and information dissemination, through subproject specific leaflets and public announcements, and consultation will continue throughout program implementation. The project leaflets will be distributed by PIU /governance improvement and awareness consultant (GIAC)/CMSC to the affected persons for their information.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

42. A five-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place for Madurai City and GRM information is also disclosed through signboards and other media.<sup>9</sup> GRM is established to address social, environmental or any other project-related grievances.<sup>10</sup> The GRM described

<sup>9</sup> Social Monitoring Report January - June 2020, TNUFIP Tranche 2.

<sup>10</sup> Complaints are received mainly on severance to water supply lines, other utilities. These were followed up with PIU's safeguards officer for resolving the issues. RF & EARF followed a common grievance redressal mechanism for the both the tranches under TNUFIP. For Madurai DWSS T2 there is GRC is in place and the same will be followed for T3 also.

below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. The public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project entitlement matrix, and PMU and concerned PIUs will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

43. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register in ULB or PIU or implementing agency offices. PIU safeguards officer will have the responsibility for timely grievance redress on safeguards and gender issues and registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

44. GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. A five-tier grievance redress mechanism is conceived, one, at the project level and another, beyond project level. For the project level GRM, a grievance redress committee (GRC) is established in PIUs. The Safeguards Officer and Social and Gender Officer are responsible for creating awareness among affected communities and help them through the process of grievance redress, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons.

45. GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. All grievances – major or minor, will be registered. Documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PIU will also be responsible for follow-up for each grievance, undertake periodic information dissemination to complainants on the status of their grievance and recording their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions).

46. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and supervision personnel of the CMSC and PIU will resolve the issue on-site, and any issue that is not resolved at this level will be dealt at PIU head level for immediate resolution. Should the PIU fail to resolve any grievance within the stipulated period, the unresolved grievances will be taken up at ULB level. If certain grievances cannot be resolved even at ULB level, particularly in matters related to land purchase/acquisition, payment of compensation, environmental pollution etc., they will be referred to the district level GRC headed by the District Collector. Any issue which requires higher than district level inter-departmental coordination or grievance redress will be referred to the state-level steering committee.

47. GRC will meet every month (if there are pending, registered grievances), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within specified time upon receiving the complaint-filing which the grievance will be addressed by the state-level steering committee. The Steering Committee will resolve escalated/unresolved grievances received.

- (i) **Composition of Grievance Redress Committee:** GRC is headed by the District Collector, and members include: ULB/PIU head, Safeguards Officer of PIU, representative of TNPCB, one elected representative/prominent citizen from the
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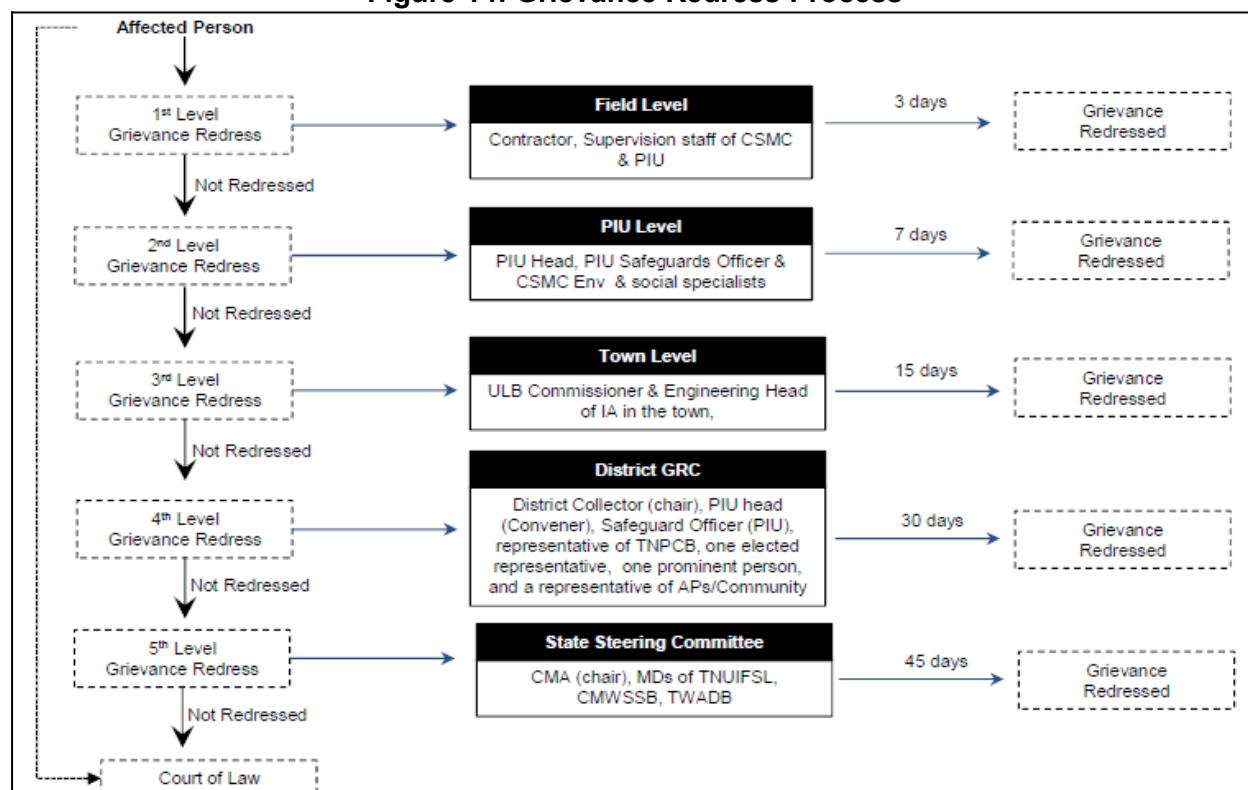
area, and a representative of the affected community. GRC must have a women member.

- (ii) **State Level Steering Committee** includes Commissioner of Municipal Administration as chair and other members include managing directors of TNUIFSL, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB), TWADB and others as applicable.
- (iii) **Areas of Jurisdiction.** The areas of jurisdiction of the GRC, headed by the District Magistrate will be: (a) all locations or sites within the district where the present subproject facilities are proposed, or (b) their areas of influence within the district. The Steering Committee will have jurisdictional authority across the state (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities beyond district boundaries, if any).

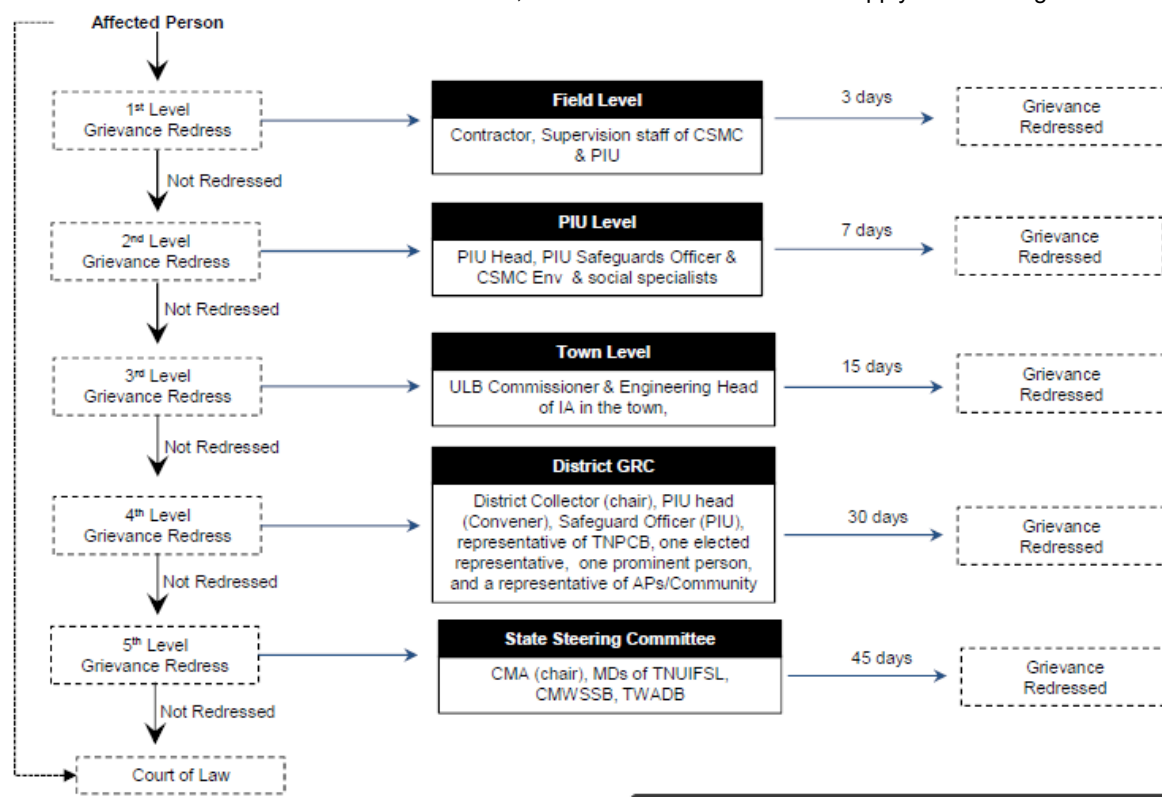
48. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 14), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration. The implementing agencies/ULBs shall issue notifications to establish the respective PIU level grievance redress cells, with details of composition, the process of grievance redress to be followed, and time limit for grievance redress at each level.

- (i) **First Level Grievance.** The contractor and CMSC supervision personnel and PIU supervision personnel can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **Second Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 3 days at field/ward level will be brought to the notice of social safeguards officer (SSO) of PIU. The PIU will resolve the grievance within 7 days of receipt of compliance/grievance in discussion with the CMSC and the contractor. PIU SSO will be supported by the CMSC SSS at this stage.
- (iii) **Third Level Grievance.** All the grievances that are not addressed by PIU within 7 days of receipt will be brought to the notice of the town level committee (TLC), of which ULB commissioner will be the chairperson, and will be assisted by the concerned city level engineers. TLC will meet twice a month and determine the merit of each grievance brought to the committee. The PIU SSO will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance. The TLC will resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving the complaint.
- (iv) **Fourth Level Grievance.** All grievances that are not addressed by the TLC within 15 days, and which require the district collector's intervention, will be escalated to the district level GRC, chaired by the district collector. The district-level GRC will have the district collector as chair, PIU head as the convener, and safeguard officers of the PIU, representative of TNPCB, one elected representative, one prominent person/member of the community, and a representative of affected persons/community as members. At least one member of the GRC will be a woman. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 30 days of registration.
- (v) **Fifth Level Grievance.** Any grievance that remains unresolved by the GRC will be escalated to the state-level steering committee.

Figure 14: Grievance Redress Process



APs= Affected Persons, CMA= Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, CMWSSB= Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board, CSMC= construction management and supervision consultant, IA= implementing agency, MD= managing director, PIU = program implementation unit, PMU= program management unit, TNUIFSL= Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd., TWADB= Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.





49. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. In the case of grievance related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

50. If the established GRM is not able to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the complaint receiving officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected persons must make a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or the resident mission. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

- (i) **Record keeping:** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainant, a complaint received to date, nature of the grievance, agreed corrective actions and the dates of compliance and the outcome will be retained by ULB/PIU (with the support of CMSC) and submitted to PMU.
- (ii) **Information Dissemination Methods of the Grievance Redress Mechanism:** The PIU, assisted by CMSC will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons and the public in the project area on the grievance redress mechanism. The public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per this resettlement framework including contact details of officials/members of GRC, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for the redress of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PIU, offices, ULB notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in **Appendix 7**.
- (iii) **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned:** The PMU will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.
- (iv) **Costs:** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the respective PIU.

## VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Background

51. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) to mitigate the involuntary resettlement impacts has been prepared. The EM complies with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR), State Laws and Policies and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

## **B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy**

52. The entitlements are based on national law: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and the ADB's SPS, 2009.

53. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for Rehabilitation and resettlement assistance of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 1 January 2014, and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed.

54. The Land Acquisition Officer while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, as per the GO Ms No. 300 of Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I1 [1]) dated 21 September 2017. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

55. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the Land Acquisition Officer after getting approval from the Project Director. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and Rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

## **C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Tamil Nadu**

56. The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement for the proposed project includes (i) The Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 (iii) GO Ms No. 300 of Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I [1]) dated 21 September 2017.

## **D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

57. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 describes the policy objective, its scope and triggers and principles of (i) environmental safeguards; (ii) involuntary resettlement safeguards; and (iii) indigenous people's safeguards. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii)

enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

58. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

59. The three important elements of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for Rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

60. Replacement cost is defined as (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

## **E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies**

61. Overall, the new Act now bridges the gaps between the GOI policy and ADB's SPS, 2009. In particular, the Act requires social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition, although it sets a minimum threshold of 3 years for affected non-titled holders for this provision to apply, while this is not required in the SPS. The Act also expands compensation coverage by a solatium of 100 percent of all compensation amounts. Overall, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 brings the value of compensations for land and structures higher than replacement cost, which is the principle on which compensations are calculated under SPS. The Act furthermore is in line with ADB requirement that compensation be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

62. The outstanding differences between the government and ADB policy is the establishment of a cut-off date for compensation or entitlements to non-title holders. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 specifies that only non-titleholders residing on any land for the preceding three years or more will be entitled for compensation and assistance as per this Act. This gap has been bridged by incorporating the cut-off date for non-titleholders will be the start date of census survey which is provided in the entitlement matrix. Moreover, unlike SPS the new Land Act does not have special provisions for vulnerable households but only for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Special measures for vulnerable households have been included in this resettlement plan.

63. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act significantly decreases the gap between the LA Act 1894 and ADB's SPS, 2009. The Act also provides for value of structures, trees, plants, or standing crops affected to be compensated at

market value along with a solatium of 100 percent. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement as Section 38 (1) of RFCTLARR Act mandates payment of compensation and Rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements prior to project taking possession of the land.

## **F. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project**

64. Based on the above analysis of the government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles have been adopted for this Project:

- (i) Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) Where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans will be prepared, and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living.
- (iii) Consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) Vulnerable and severely affected households will be provided special assistance;
- (v) Payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (vi) Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (vii) Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and
- (viii) Establishment of appropriate grievance redressal mechanism

65. The resettlement principles and procedures to be followed for social safeguards under TNUIFP are detailed out in the resettlement framework document. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, gap-filling measures will be adopted to bridge the discrepancies. Core involuntary resettlement principles for the TNUFIP to be followed for each subproject, including sample subprojects are:

- (i) Screening of the project to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Minimizing and avoiding land acquisition and resettlement impacts of each subproject by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- (ii) Where resettlement impacts are unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans will be prepared and the displaced persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iii) Full information and close consultations with affected persons including consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and other documents such as the monitoring reports to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- (iv) Vulnerable groups comprising below poverty line households, including female-headed households, disabled persons, elderly, children, landless, non-titled households with no tenure security, and scheduled castes and scheduled tribe households will be given special assistance. Standard of living of vulnerable households will be improved, at least to the minimum national standard;

- (v) Payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement cost;
- (vi) Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities. All compensation needs to be paid prior to the physical and/or economic displacement of the affected peoples;
- (vii) Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and
- (viii) Establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

66. Affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES, AND BENEFITS

67. All losses (assets, incomes and livelihoods) will be compensated based on the replacement cost principle, in accordance with ADB SPS. The entitlement matrix defines eligibility, compensation and entitlements due against each type of loss.

68. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons, and skill training will be based on a training needs assessment. The objective of income restoration is to ensure that each affected person will have at least the pre-project level income or improved income after the subproject. As per GOTN's current practice, skill training institutes will be contractually bound for job placement as well. Elderly or physically challenged affected persons who are unable to undergo training and/or access job placement, will be assisted to access government social welfare programs.

69. Majority of potentially affected persons have temporary structures that can be shifted to nearby locations if properly informed. Advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption provided to temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, with minimum 7 working days. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road or nearby areas where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors.

70. If construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income based on the net income or as per notified minimum wage rates,<sup>11</sup> whichever is higher will be provided. Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in project construction employment. Compensation and assistance to temporarily affected persons will be made prior to their shifting from the original place of business (if required) and before the start of civil works. Since most affected households have moveable stalls, identification cards should be distributed seven days before compensation. In summary, temporarily affected persons will be provided with:

- (i) Advance notice regarding construction activities, including information on duration and type of disruption to be presented to the temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, prior to minimum seven working days;
- (ii) Contractor's actions to ensure that, there is no income/access loss consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, the timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time;
- (iii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction; and
- (iv) For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption (temporary income loss), compensation for lost income for the period of disruption.

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<sup>11</sup> Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour and Employment Department. 2017. Government Order (2D) No. 62 dated 11 October 2017. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948): Revision of minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority - Orders Issued. Chennai.

**Table 8: Entitlement Matrix<sup>12</sup>**

No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
<b>Temporary Economic Impacts during implementation</b>			
A	Temporary economic impacts	Compensation for loss of income for the duration of impact based on net income worked out as per IT returns or based on notified minimum wage rates, whichever is higher.	Advance notice provided to temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, with minimum 7 working days.
<b>Unforeseen Impacts<sup>13</sup></b>			
B	Unforeseen Impacts	Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework.	

## VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

71. The resettlement budget for Madurai subproject components includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix and contingency provision amounting to 10% of the total cost, as given in Table 5. All land acquisition and resettlement costs will be borne by the government/ULB/PIU. Under TNUFIP, it is suggested that payment will be directly made by PIU to affected persons. The CMSC SRSE/GIAC will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and will facilitate opening bank accounts for the affected persons (both permanent and temporary losses) who do not have bank accounts.

**Table 9: Resettlement Cost<sup>14</sup>**

	Resettlement Impacts	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
					(₹)
	The provisional sum for compensation of temporary income loss at notified minimum wage rate for distribution network	193	6 <sup>16</sup> Days	₹643 <sup>15</sup>	7,44,594
	<b>Total (A)</b>				15,00,594
<b>Surveys, consultations, grievances and awareness</b>					
	Census and Socioeconomic surveys		LS		500,000
	DMS/Revalidation Survey for Resettlement Plan		LS		500,000

<sup>12</sup> Any changes required in the entitlement matrix pursuant to any Amendments in the LARR 2013 Act and Rules notified by the GOTN will be incorporated with the concurrence of the ADB. All cash allowance in the entitlement matrix will be revised at the rate of 5% per annum starting from financial year 2017-2018.

<sup>13</sup> If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during implementation, a social impact assessment will be conducted and the resettlement plan updated or a new resettlement plan prepared, in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.

<sup>14</sup> All resettlement costs will be met through counterpart funding

<sup>15</sup> For the purpose of budget preparation in the draft resettlement plan, notified minimum wage rate is used, as per the entitlement matrix. Costs in the updated resettlement plan will be based on a comparison of census and socioeconomic survey data on income with the prevailing notified minimum wage rate at the time of compensation payment and the higher of the two will be used for the period of disruption.

<sup>16</sup> 6 days considered for estimation of compensation for potential temporary economic impacts.

	Resettlement Impacts	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
					(₹)
	updating <sup>a</sup>				
	Consultation, grievance redress, disclosure <sup>b</sup>		LS	₹643	500,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>15,00,000</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>				<b>2244594</b>
	<b>Contingency @ 10% (c)</b>				<b>224459</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C) (₹)</b>				<b>2,469,053</b>

DMS= detailed measurement survey, LS= lump sum, Nos.= numbers, ROW= right-of-way.

Note: All resettlement costs will be met by PIU/ULB

<sup>a</sup> DMS/revalidation will be conducted in sections ready for implementation, based on detailed design to confirm impacts.

<sup>b</sup> Disclosure cost will include translation of resettlement plan and resettlement framework in local language

## IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

72. The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (MAWS) acting through the TNUIFSL will be the state-level executing agency. A program steering committee, headed by Principal Secretary, MAWS, GOTN, will provide overall guidance and strategic directions to the program. A PMU for TNUFIP, headed by the Managing Director, TNUIFSL acting as Program Director will be established within TNUIFSL for the overall management, planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting, and coordinating TNUFIP. The Commissioner of Municipal Administration will act as the Deputy Program Director in the PMU. The project ULBs, represented by respective Municipal Commissioners, will be the implementing agencies for works in cities/towns and will establish PIUs headed by a municipal engineer as full-time Project Manager. For sewerage and water supply works in Chennai, CMWSSB, represented by its Managing Director, will be the implementing agency and establish a PIU headed by a superintending engineer as full-time Project Manager. PIUs will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the various projects on a day-to-day basis. ULBs under the Program with less project implementation capacity may utilize implementation support from the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWADB) to act as PIU. The Project Managers of the PIUs will be supported by technical, financial, safeguards, and administrative staff from a CMSC recruited by TNUIFSL. For the capacity development and incentivized reforms components, CMA acting through its commissioner will be responsible for carrying out these activities and establish a PIU.

73. A Program Steering Committee, headed by Principal Secretary, MAWS, and Members comprises of (i) Managing Director, TNUIFSL (Convener); (ii) Commissioner of Municipal Administration; (iii) Managing Director, CMWSSB; (iv) Managing Director, TWADB; and (v) Managing Director, TUFIDCO.

### 1. Program Management Unit:

74. PMU will (i) monitor the project and have overall responsibility for ensuring adoption and compliance of resettlement framework and ADB's SPS. Additionally, PMU will monitor PIUs for (i) identifying and preparing subprojects; (ii) reviewing resettlement plans prepared by PIU/ULB; (iii) ensure adoption and compliance of resettlement framework in land acquisition and other



safeguards; (iv) guide in awareness campaigns and participation programs; (v) organize and operate the program performance monitoring system; (vi) prepare and submit timely reports to ADB; and (vii) design and organize capacity building programs. PMU will be assisted by CMSC in managing and guiding the overall implementation of the Program. PMU SPO will be responsible for all land acquisition and resettlement issues on behalf of PMU. PMU SPO will perform responsibilities like: (i) addressing social safeguards issues; (ii) implementing the resettlement plan; (iii) report to Projects Head with respect to land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation in the sub-projects; (iv) monitoring physical and financial progress on land acquisition activities and updating the PMU on the same; (v) monitoring the implementation of safeguards plans (resettlement plan); (vi) guiding the PIUs as and when necessary, and (vii) endorsing and submitting periodic monitoring reports.<sup>17</sup>

## 2. Program Implementation Unit:<sup>18</sup>

**Table 10: Program Implementation Unit**

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Role / Remarks
1	S. Arassu	City Engineer, Madurai corporation	PIU Head / Overall Control
2	R.Alexander	Executive Engineer	PIU In charge
3	B.Karutha Pandiyan	Assistant Executive Engineer	Social Safeguard Officer / PIU
4	M.Balamurugan	Assistant Executive Engineer- WTP	Environmental Officer / PIU
5	A.Chocka Lingam	Assistant Engineer	Package – 1 & 2
6	M.DevaRajan	Assistant Engineer	Package - 3

75. PIUs will be established in each of the participating ULB within their structure or at TWADB and in CMWSSB. For the Madurai WSS subproject, PIU will be established at ULB supported by CMSC. PIU ASO will assist PMU SPO in the implementation of the social safeguards at the PIU level. The PIUs will be responsible for the implementation of the resettlement plans. PIUs will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. PIUs will be responsible for: (i) conduct briefing to contractors<sup>19</sup> on safeguards requirements including GRM; (ii) implementing and monitoring

<sup>17</sup> The monitoring report will focus on the progress of implementation of the IEE/EIA and EARF, resettlement plan/resettlement framework and IPP/PPF (if applicable), issues encountered, and measures adopted, follow-up actions or corrective actions required, if any, as well as the status of compliance with subproject selection criteria and relevant loan covenants.

<sup>18</sup> If the subproject triggers new LARR, PIU will facilitate land acquisition through District Collector and will provide all details of land acquisition to CMSC SSE/PMU. CMSC SSE will incorporate the same in resettlement plan and check its compliance with resettlement framework/ADB SPS 2009 to make necessary additions (if any). PIU will bear the cost of any deviation or non-compliance or involuntary resettlement impact due to or in anticipation of ADB funded TNUFIP, to comply with the resettlement framework/ADB SPS 2009. Government procedures under RFCTLARR Act will run parallel to the required surveys and preparation/updating of resettlement plan for the subproject as per the agreed resettlement framework. The final compensation will be arrived at, and disbursement of payments will take place in accordance with government procedures and as per the agreed resettlement framework for TNUFIP.

<sup>19</sup> Contractor's responsibilities include (i) impact avoidance measures mentioned in the resettlement plan will be strictly adhered to, and documented photographically; (ii) GRM requirements (provision of grievance registers and signages depicting construction schedule and with contact numbers for grievance registration at all construction sites) will be ensured; (iii) unanticipated impacts during construction will be reported to PIU within 24 hours, and corrective action taken as advised by PIU/PMU; and, (iv) safeguards officer (covering both environmental and

safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities; (iii) coordinating with district administration and GIAC for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation aspects and addressing any problems and/or delays; (iv) monitoring physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities; (v) organizing monthly meetings with the PMU to review the progress on R&R; and (vi) share all reports relating to land acquisition, alienation, R&R activities, etc. and status to PMU. A dedicated social safeguards expert will be in-charge to look after social safeguards and gender aspects of the project. The expert will be responsible of submitting the semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report with the gender perspective.

### **3. Construction, Management, and Supervision Consultant (CMSC)**

76. The implementing agency will be assisted by a CMSC social and resettlement safeguards expert (SRSE). The SRSE will: (i) based on final designs, carry out census and socioeconomic surveys/verification surveys for the affected people and update resettlement plan in line with the TNUFIP resettlement framework; (ii) identify the requirement for any enter upon permissions (EUPs)/No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for sub-project sites and assist PIUs in obtaining the same prior to starting of civil works. Prepare any additional safeguard documentation, if required, such as due diligence reports; (iii) assist PIU in day-to-day implementation of resettlement plan activities and ensure contractors comply with conditions of resettlement framework/resettlement plan; (iv) take proactive action to anticipate and avoid delays in implementation, and ensure gender equality and social inclusion during implementation; (v) assist PIU in conducting public consultation and disclosure activities; (vi) Assist PIU in preparing periodic social safeguard monitoring reports as per project administration manual (PAM) requirements; (vii) under guidance of GIAC, assist PIU in establishing a system and indicators, focusing on gender and vulnerable households, to monitor social safeguards including GRM activities; (viii) support GIAC in conducting training focused on involuntary resettlement safeguards implementation capacity of the PIUs; and (ix) assistance to PIU/PMU in any other social safeguard related tasks.

### **4. Governance Improvement and Awareness Consultants (GIAC)**

77. The scope of service will include, but not be restricted to, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the consultation and participation plan (CPP); gender action plan (GAP) and monitor and guide resettlement plan implementation and lead involuntary resettlement training. Specific tasks related to social safeguards include: (i) monitor and guide PIUs on resettlement plan implementation, with particular reference to significant impacts; (ii) lead involuntary resettlement training and capacity building on involuntary resettlement/ indigenous people safeguards to project PIUs and CMA; (iii) guide PIUs to set up grievance redress mechanisms, record keeping and feedback mechanisms; and (iv) guide PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establishing monitoring and reporting systems for resettlement. GIAC will also provide guidance to PIUs on specific requirements for indigenous people plan (IPP) implementation if Safeguard Requirements 3 triggered.

78. To build the institutional capacity for resettlement plan preparation and implementation, the following key training activities will be undertaken. The cost of training for all project cities and staff will be borne by the Project's capacity building program by PMU. The detailed cost and specific modules will be customized for the available skillset after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project.

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social safeguards) will be deployed.

**Table 11: Indicative Training Needs Assessment**

Description	Target Participants and Venue
1. Introduction and Sensitization to Social/Involuntary Resettlement/Indigenous Peoples Safeguards (1 day) - ADB Safeguards Policy Statement - Government of India and Tamil Nadu applicable social safeguard acts - Incorporation of social/resettlement components under EMP into the project design and contracts - Monitoring, reporting, and corrective action planning	All staff and consultants involved in the project  At PMU, Chennai First-year of the launch of TNUFIP.
2. Resettlement Plan implementation (2 days; 2 times during implementation with the interval of 1 year in-between) - Roles and responsibilities - Resettlement plan components and stages in the implementation - Construction schedules and timelines - Public relations - Consultations - Grievance redress - Monitoring and corrective action planning - Reporting and disclosure - Timely documentation	All staff and consultants involved in the subproject  All contractors prior to award of contract  At each PIU
3. Experiences and best practices sharing (1 day) - Experiences on resettlement plan implementation - Issues and challenges - Best practices followed	All staff and consultants involved in the project All contractors All consultants At PMU Chennai

ADB= Asian Development Bank, EMP= environmental management plan, PIU= program implementation unit, PMU= program management unit, TNUFIP = Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program.

**Table 12: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activity	Responsible Agency
<b>Subproject Initiation Stage</b>	
Distribution Network Alignment	PIU
Meetings at the community/household level with affected persons	PIU/CMSC
<b>Resettlement Plan Preparation and Updating Stage</b>	
Revalidate the potential temporary economic impacts	PIU/CMSC
(a) Handover encumbrance free <sup>20</sup> alignment to the contractors	ULB
(b) Handover after payment of compensation <sup>21</sup>	ULB
<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PIU/CMSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/ CMSC
Grievance redressal	GRC/PIU/CMSC
Internal monitoring	PIU/ULB/PMU

GRC= grievance redress committee, PIU= program implementation unit, PMU= program management unit, ULB= urban local body

## **X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

79. All proposed alignments will be handed over after compensation payments against assessed impacts if any, as applicable, prior to start of civil works. Details of compensation

<sup>20</sup> Only potential temporary economic impacts and no IR impacts in this project.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

payment against temporary income loss will be submitted to ADB through PMU before start of civil works. The resettlement plan will be disclosed in English and its Executive Summary in Tamil prior to contract award. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is provided in Table 13 below.

**Table 13: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule**

Activities	2022	2023		2024	2025	2026	2027
		S1	S2				
<b>Setting up of PIU</b>							
<b>Appointment of GIAC</b>							
<b>Setting up of project level GRM</b>							
<b>Awareness generation among affected persons on entitlements, impact avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented by the contractor</b>							
<b>Conduct detailed measurement surveys, census surveys and issuance of ID cards in sections ready for construction</b>							
<b>Identify Vulnerable affected persons, if any*</b>							
<b>Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results</b>							
<b>Consultations and disclosure</b>							
<b>Review and approval of updated Resettlement Plan (PMU and ADB)</b>							
<b>Training/capacity building of PMU and PIU safeguards officers, engineers and other staff, CMSC supervision staff and contractor's staff</b>							
<b>Payment of compensation</b>							
<b>Handover of sites and alignments to contractors</b>							
<b>Start of civil works</b>							
<b>Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys</b>							
<b>Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any</b>				Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required			

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CMSC = construction, management, and supervision consultant, GIAC = government improvement and awareness consultant, GRC = grievance redress committee, PIU = program implementation unit, PMU = program management unit.

Note: The cut-off date for non-titleholders, is the date of the start of the census survey. The date of Land Acquisition Notification under Section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is the cut-off-date for titleholders losing land and structures, if any. Endorsement and disclosure of finalized resettlement plans consistent with the resettlement framework to be undertaken.

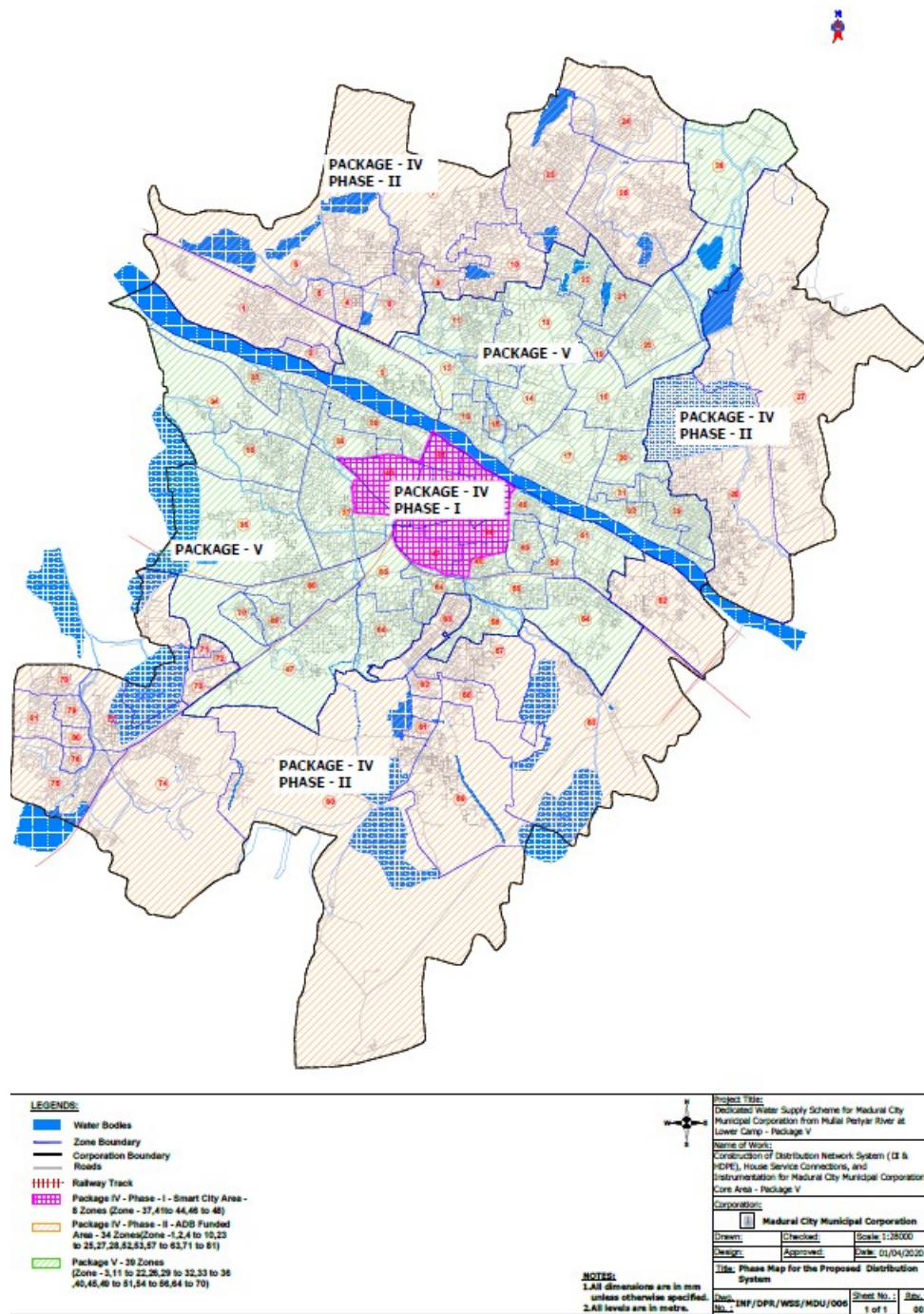


## **XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

80. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored by the PMU. PIU will prepare monthly progress reports on the implementation of the resettlement plan and submit them to PMU, documenting actual achievements against targets fixed and identifying reasons for shortfalls, if any. A semiannual social safeguard monitoring report will be prepared every six months. These reports will be into the overall monitoring reports for the TNUFIP which will be generated every quarter for the first year of implementation and bi-annually thereafter. Social safeguards monitoring reports will be prepared on a semi-annual basis to cover the status of the resettlement plan implementation and will submitted to ADB for review within 30 days after the end of the monitoring period. ADB's monitoring and supervision activities are carried out until a Project Completion Report is issued. Details to be covered under internal monitoring are elaborated in the resettlement framework.

81. After the completion of the Program, an end-term impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the resettlement plan will be carried out. The evaluation will focus mainly on the effectiveness of resettlement measures taken to address the identified impacts, including how those facing temporary economic impacts have been able to adjust with the implementation plan to continue with their business and that compensation payment was for the actual period of disruption. A sample monitoring template is appended (Appendix 11).

## Appendix 1: Map of Madurai Corporation Wards





**Appendix 2: Subproject Information Disclosure Leaflet**

<b>Project Information</b>	<b>Description</b>
Name of the Project	The subproject - Madurai Dedicated Water Supply Scheme – providing water supply distribution System to 57 Wards of Madurai City Municipal Corporation under TNUFIP – Tranche 3 comprises laying of 813.483 km distribution network in 57 wards within 39 distribution zones located in North and South Core City Area. This includes: (i) the new distribution of water with minimum 250 and maximum 450 of DI and minimum 110 maximum 200 of HDPE pipes under Phase-III; and (ii) providing 10206 HSC in addition to the already existing HSC of 13,992.
Project technical details and project benefits	Providing 24x7 potable treated drinking water. Presently 192 MLD is supplied. In the year 2049 the estimated population is 2.28 million and estimated water demand is 374 MLD. To bridge the gap, a new water supply distribution system is proposed under the 3rd Tranche of TNUFIP, covering 57 wards and d'system networks for about 813.48 km.
Summary of project impacts	The subproject does not trigger land acquisition or permanent physical or economic loss. The only involuntary resettlement impact will be temporary loss of business and livelihood of 193 affected persons from 17 wards. No indigenous people's impact is envisaged. The temporarily affected persons are identified as street vendors who will have temporary income loss. Total no. of vulnerable affected persons is 131.
Compensation and entitlements	The affected persons will be compensated, and payment will be according to RF of TNUFIP. .
Resettlement plan budget	About INR 25 lakhs.
Resettlement plan implementation schedule	Resettlement plan implementation will commence after project approval and will be completed within 24 months during a period from 2022 till 2025.
Consultation and disclosure requirements	Consultation and disclosure will be carried out in phases throughout the period of project design and implementation. Potentially affected persons are identified consistent with project design, and this RP is prepared to compensate the project affected persons as per RF adopted under TNUFIP. However, during implementation if present impact is altered due to change in project design a revised/updated RP will be prepared and consultation and disclosure processes will be reiterated. The project affected persons and beneficiaries will be consulted in all project activities from project design phase till implementation phase, and disclosure will be

Project Information	Description
	made of project design, benefits and impacts, implementation schedule, safety measures undertaken and grievance redress mechanism. All these information will be disclosed at several rounds of consultation and disclosure sessions
Implementation structure and GRM information	<p>The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (MAWS) acting through the TNUIFSL will be the state-level executing agency. A program steering committee, headed by Principal Secretary, MAWS, GOTN, will provide overall guidance and strategic directions to the program. A PMU for TNUFIP, headed by the Managing Director, TNUIFSL acting as Program Director will be established within TNUIFSL for the overall management, planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting, and coordinating TNUFIP. The Commissioner of Municipal Administration will act as the Deputy Program Director in the PMU. The project ULB, represented by Madurai City Municipal Commissioner, will be the implementing agency for works in the city through the established PIU headed by a municipal engineer as full-time Project Manager.</p> <p>A five-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is in place since tranche 1 of the project under TNUFIP with provision of flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by various means. And register complaints in ULB or PIU. For the project level GRM, a grievance redress committee (GRC), headed by district collector, is established in PIU. Besides, there is State Level Steering Committee which includes Commissioner of Municipal Administration as chair. All redressal actions are time bound and if grievances are not addressed the complainant can move to the state level steering committee. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. If the established GRM is not able to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the complaint receiving officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission.</p>
Contact numbers of key social safeguards personnel of PIU, and CMSC	Will be disclosed during project implementation.

The leaflet in Tamil is given below.

### Public Information Disclosure

**திட்டம் பற்றிய தகவலை பொது மக்களுக்கு அளித்தல்**  
**மதுரை மாநகராட்சி 57 வார்டுகளுக்கான குடிநீர் விநியோக திட்டம்**  
 ஆசிய வளர்ச்சி வங்கியின் நிதி உதவியுடன் செயல்படும் இத்திட்டமானது மதுரை மாநகராட்சி மக்களுக்கு 24 x 7 மணி நேரத்திற்கு சுத்தமான, சுகாதாரமான குடிநீர் திட்டத்தை அமல்படுத்துவதாகும். தற்போது மதுரை மாநகராட்சிக்கு வரக்கூடிய நீரின் அளவானது 192 MLD ஆகும். ஆனால் 2049 ஆம் ஆண்டு மக்கள் தொகை 2.28 மில்லியனாக இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் தேவைப்படுவோதோ 374 MLD ஆகும். இந்த இடைவெளியினை குறைப்பதற்காகவே மதுரை குடிநீர் விநியோக திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. அதன் ஒரு பகுதியாக TRANCHE-3 இல் 57 வார்டுகளில் 813.48 கி.மி தூரத்திற்கு குழாய் பதிக்கப்பட்டு குடிநீர் விநியோகிக்க திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஏற்கனவே செயல்பட்டு வரும் 13992 இணைப்புகளுடன் புதியதாக 10206 இணைப்புகள் வழங்க திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே ஒட்டுமொத்த குழாய் நீளமானது 813483 ஆகும். 147 கோடி வைகை நதியின் வடகரை பகுதியிலும் 178 கோடி தென்கரை பகுதியிலும் செலவு செய்ய திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. பாதிக்கப்பட்டோருக்கு முறையான இழப்பீடு சட்டத்திற்கு உட்பட்டு வழங்கப்படும். நிலம் இழந்தோர், வீடு இழந்தோர், தொழில் பாதிக்கப் பட்டோர் என பாதிப்பின் வகைகளுக்கு ஏற்ப நில உரிமையாளர் மற்றும் ஆக்கிரமிப்பு செய்தோர் என அனைவருக்கும் சட்டத்தின் உதவியுடன் இழப்பீடு நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டு அனைத்து நிவாரணமும் வழங்கப்படும். நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்ட அனைத்து இழப்பீடுகளும் வழங்கப்பட்ட பின்னரே தேவைப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் இடத்தினை காலி செய்ய கேட்டுக்கொள்ள படுவார்கள். இதில் ஏதும் குறைகள் இருப்பின் அவற்றை தீர்ப்பதற்காவே குறை தீர்க்கும் கமிட்டி ஒன்று நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்த கமிட்டியிடம் மக்கள் தங்களது குறைகளை தெரியப்படுத்தி அவற்றை நிவர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ளலாம்.

**Madurai Dedicated Water Supply Scheme – Providing distribution network to 57 wards in Madurai Corporation**

Providing information about the project to the public about Madurai Corporation Drinking Water Supply Scheme for 57 Wards The project, funded by the Asian Development Bank, aims to implement a 24 x 7 hour clean and hygienic drinking water project for the people of Madurai. Currently the amount of water that can come to Madurai Corporation is 192 MLD. But if the population in 2049 is 2.28 million, the demand is 374 MLD. The Madurai Drinking Water Supply Scheme was developed to bridge this gap. As part of this, 813.48 km of pipelines will be installed in 57 wards on TRANCHE-3 to supply drinking water. It is planned to provide 10206 new house service connections with 13992 existing links. So, the total pipe length is 813483. INR 147 crore is the estimated cost for the north bank of the Vaigai River and INR 178 crore on the south bank. Compensation will be paid to all the affected persons as per Resettlement Framework entitlement matrix and Asian Development Banks Safeguards Policy Statement. June 2009 subject to the law. Compensation will be determined as per the entitlement matrix and all the affected persons will be compensated/ provided to all landowners and occupiers according to the type of damage, such as land loss, home loss and occupational damage. They will be asked to vacate the space if required only after all the compensation are paid. A grievance redressal committee has been set up to redress any of these issues. People can report their grievances to the committee and address them.

**Appendix 3: Site Visits and Consultation**

**Site-Specific Public Consultation from 10 December 2020 to 19 December 2020**  
**Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program (TNUFIP)- Tranche 3**  
**of Public Consultation**

South of River Vaigai				No. of Participants		
Sl. No	Date	Ward No	Ward Name	Male	Female	Total
1	10 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 17	Ellis Nagar, Madurai	0	16	16
2	11 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 13	Karimedu, Madurai	2	22	24
3	12 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 17	Ellisnagar, Madurai	5	20	25
4	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 69	Valaithoppu, Madurai	0	15	15
5	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 23	Bethaniyapuram, Madurai	4	21	25
6	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 10	Arapalayam, Madurai	0	9	9
7	15 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 19	Ponmeni, Madurai	2	5	7
8	15 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 100	Tiruvalluvar Nagar, Madurai	3	3	6
9	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 14	Melaponnagaram, Madurai	3	6	9
10	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 18	S.S. Colony, Madurai	0	9	9
11	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 64	Keeraithurai Madurai	4	13	17
12	17 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 68	Drowpathiyammankoil	3	15	18
13	17 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 22	Kochadai	1	9	10
<b>North of River Vaigai</b>						
14	17 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 39	Goripalayam, Madurai	6	16	22
15	18 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 45	Pudur, Madurai	2	5	7
16	18 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 47	Reserve Line, Madurai	5	0	5
17	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 35	Mathichiyam, Madurai	5	1	6
18	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec	Ward No 32	Vandiyur, Madurai	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>				<b>47</b> <b>(20.3%)</b>	<b>185</b> <b>(79.7%)</b>	<b>232</b>

**Site-Specific Consultation - 1, Date: 10/12/2020  
Ward No: 17, Ellis Nagar**



A consultation was held at the alignment of distribution network @ ward no 17, Old Colony, Ellis Nagar, Madurai on 10 Dec 2020. As many as 16 Women, mostly housewives from the alignment location have participated. The participants have explained the salient details of the proposed project. The consultation was carried out by the Socio-Economic Survey team engaged by the Madurai Corporation for preparing Resettlement Plan.

**The women could not believe the availability of drinking water for 24 hours each day, and they have raised the following questions:**

- If water from the lower camp is taken for the drinking purpose of Madurai residents, then will the agriculture in the lower camp area be affected?
- Whether the three-phase power connection is required for the pressurized water service?
- If the water flowing through the new pipes would be contaminated?
- Whether the water from the lower camp will be mixed with groundwater to supply for the entire city, if there is a shortage of water particularly during the summer period
- If the old pipes are changed with the new ones, then all the residents should pay for the new pipes?
- Though all the existing residences relate to the new pipes, what will happen, when new houses are constructed?
- Whether the amount for the new connection would be heavier than the present one?
- Many house-owners have given their houses for rent due to the shortage of water supply in this area, if round the clock water service is given, then the house owners will vacate the tenant and come back to occupy their houses?
- If the water shortage problem is solved in this area, then the rent of the area would be increased?
- Whether the water will flow up to the second-floor houses?

**Survey Team's response as follows**

- The Water Utilization Committee of Government has accorded permission for drawing water after analyzing downstream impacts. Hence this will not affect the irrigation for agriculture.
- Since the water is flowing through the pressurized system, no electric power is required, hence the three-phase connection requirement is categorically ruled out.
- Since the pipe is new and without any damage, there is no possibility of drainage mixed up with the drinking water, therefore the water contamination would be there. One of the

main purposes of the scheme is to provide safe and clean drinking water

- The groundwater source will not be mixed with river water in this project.
- All the existing house service connections will be transferred to the new systems without any cost. And for the new connection, charges levied by the Madurai Corporation must be paid.
- All the residences would be connected in the new scheme and the new residences will get a connection from the main connection as soon as they pay the new connection fee
- Now the connection fee is charged based on the distance and length of the pipe connected to the household. Since all the residences are connected in the new system, no huge cost is involved.
- Since all the 100 wards would be connected in the new system, the owner will get 24\*7 water at his present house itself, therefore he will not occupy his house located in this area due to water issues.
- Since the entire Madurai corporation region will relate to the new system, the rent of this area alone will not be increased
- The water will flow through the pressurized system; hence it will flow to any number of stories of the building

The participants were content with the answers and expressed their satisfaction.



*"I am Selvi, 28 years old housewife. I want to be a micro-entrepreneur; I migrated to this area after my marriage. Water scarcity is a perennial issue in this area which consumes several hours of my time. I need to spend several hours to fetch water from the public tap. Due to this issue, I am unable to materialize my dream of becoming an entrepreneur. If the new water connection is introduced, I can save several hours and I can use the time saved for my business. I thank Madurai Corporation for making my dream true".*

### List of Participants

#### Site-Specific Consultation – 2 Date: 11/12/2020 Ward No 13 – Karimedu, Madurai









**Site-Specific Consultation – 3, Date: 12/12/2020.  
Ward No 17 – Ellisnagar, Madurai.**



12/12/20

Ward No: 17

Street Name: *Ellisnagar*

Researcher Name: *Sathya*

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
2	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
3	<i>ம. சேனாபதி</i>			<i>ம. சேனாபதி</i>
4	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
5	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
6	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
7	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
8	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
9	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
10	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
11	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
12	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
13	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
14	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
15	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
16	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
17	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
18	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
19	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
20	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
21	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
22	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
23	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
24	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>
25	<i>செந்திரன்</i>			<i>செந்திரன்</i>

**Site-Specific Consultation – 4, Date: 14/12/2020.  
Ward No 69 – Valaithoppu, Madurai**



14/Dec/20

Ward No: 69

Street Name: Valaithoppu

Researcher Name: Ravi

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1.	M. கோதையா			M. Koitha
2.	செல்வம்மா			செல்வம்மா
3.	புதிமா			புதிமா
4.	மீனா			மீனா
5.	சுஜாதா			சுஜாதா
6.	சுமத்ரா			சுமத்ரா
7.	திருவந்தா			T. Divya Dharshini
8.	மீனா - 2			மீனா
9.	சுஜாதா			V. Lakshmi
10.	சுமத்ரா			
11.	செல்வம்மா			செல்வம்மா
12.	சுமத்ரா			சுமத்ரா
13.	சுமத்ரா			சுமத்ரா
14.	சுமத்ரா			சுமத்ரா
15.	சுமத்ரா			சுமத்ரா



**Site-Specific Consultation – 5, Date: 14/12/2020.  
Ward No 23 - Bethaniyapuram, Madurai.**



14/12/20

Ward No: 23

Street Name: Bethaniya puram

Researcher Name: VIJAY

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	Kanthei Samy		M	S. கந்தேசன்
2	P. Palani Kuman (Kegila)		M	P. Gurila
3	N. Paki Sam		F	N. பாகி சாம்
4	Nagacemmai		F	நாகசெம்மை
5	Malai. P.		F	P. லை
6	TAMIL SELU		F	B. சிலாசெல்வம்
7	P. Palani Kuman (pushpalingam)		F	R. Palani Kuman
8	Phothumani		F	புத்தமணி
9	M. Ramaleshmi		F	M. ராமலட்சுமி
10	B. Teunilavasi		F	B. தெனிலாசி
11	M. Kannatchi		F	M. கன்னாச்சி
12	M. Sheemthi		F	M. சீமதி
13	M. Mariyamma		F	M. மரியம்மா
14	G. Ramaleshmi		F	G. Ramaleshmi
15	P. Meenachi		F	P. மீனாச்சி
16	K. Selvam		M	K. செல்வம்
17	V. prema		F	V. ப்ரேமா
18	Uma Maheshwari		F	U. மகேஸ்வரி
19	A. Stallumoti		F	A. ஸ்டல்லமொதி
20	SANIHANAM		F	S. சனிஹனம்
21	3IRUMANI		F	3. இரமணி
22	P. Kuzumani		F	P. குழுமணி
23	Shangamayan		M	S. சங்கமையன்
24	V. Theivakani		F	V. தேவிகாணி
25	M. MOORE		F	M. மூர்

**Site-Specific Consultation – 6, Date: 14/12/2020.  
Ward No 10, Arapalayam, Madurai.**



Ward No: 10

Street Name: Arapalayam

Researcher Name: IC-P RABAIAN

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	P. Gusila Pandi	9	31	P. Gusila Pandi
2	R. Mahalakshmi	8	2	R. Mahalakshmi
3	S. Sathya	C	5	S. Sathya
4	A. Nandhini	6	4	A. Nandhini
5	R. Meena	9		R. Meena
6	R. Dhana Lakshmi		3	<del>R. Dhana Lakshmi</del>
7	T. Sundari	5	8	T. Sundari
8	S. Lakshmi			S. Lakshmi
9	S. Lakshmi			S. Lakshmi

DAP

**Site-Specific Consultation – 7, Date: 15/12/2020.  
Ward No 19, Ponmeni, Madurai.**



Ponmeni  
Ward No: 19  
Street Name: Ponmeni Main Road  
Researcher Name: Prabakaran  
15/ Dec

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1)	Najazothi		F	Prabakaran
2)	Ayyammal. m		F	Prabakaran
3)	Najazothi		F	Prabakaran
4)	Pandiammal		F	Prabakaran
5)	Pandiammal		F	Prabakaran
6)	Prabakaran		M	Prabakaran
7)	Prabakaran		M	Prabakaran



**Site-Specific Consultation - 8, Date: 15/12/2020.  
Ward No 100, Tiruvalluvar Nagar, Madurai.**



Ward No: 100

Street Name: Tiruvalluvar Nagar

Researcher Name: Ravi

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1.	Nana sundari		Female	
2	R. Ganesh		male	
3.	Gr. Sathish Kumar		male	
4	M. Sathish		male	
5	A. Selvi		Female	
6.	R. Poonkoti		Female	

**Site-Specific Consultation – 9, Date: 16/12/2020.**  
**Ward No 14, Melaponnagaram, Madurai.**



16/12/20

Ward No: 12

Street Name: Mela Ponnagaram

Researcher Name: V1 Jay

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	Muniyamma	9	F	R. Sathya Lakshmi
2	Pangayaram		F	M. Laxmi Prasad
3	muthu		M	Srinivasan
4	p.plema	9	F	P.Plema
5	G.sarvi	9	F	G.sarvi
6	S.Olavindaraj	9	M	S.Olavindaraj
7	A. Muneeswari	9	F	A. Muneeswari
8	P. Vasanthakumari	9	F	P. Vasanthakumari
9	A. Gnan	9	M	H. Gnan

**Site-Specific Consultation – 10, Date: 16/12/2020  
Ward No 18, S.S. Colony, Madurai.**



16/Dec

Ward No: 18

Street Name: S. S. Colony

Researcher Name: Sathya

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1.	S. Sayer		F	S. Sayer
2	சுமந்தினி		F	சுமந்தினி
3	N. Nandhini		F	N. Nandhini
4	R. Akhil		F	R. Akhil
5	லக்ஷ்மி		F	லக்ஷ்மி
6	Santhanalakshmi		F	சுமந்தினி
7	செந்திரா		F	செந்திரா
8.	Tamilasari	9111111111	F	தமிழ்ச்சாரி
9	Lakshmi		F	லக்ஷ்மி



**Site-Specific Consultation – 11, Date: 16/12/2020**  
**Ward No 64, Keeraithurai Madurai.**



Ward No: 64

Street Name: KeeraiThurai

Researcher Name: Ravi

16/12/20

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	Pandi		M	ப.பாண்டி
2	Murugan. A		M	A.மூர்த்தி
3	செல்லப்பாண்டி		F	செல்லப்பாண்டி
4	செல்லப்பாண்டி		F	செல்லப்பாண்டி
5	செல்லப்பாண்டி (அம்மா)		M	செல்லப்பாண்டி
6	Valarmathi I		F	வ.வால்மதி
7	A. சிவசுந்தரி		F	A.சிவசுந்தரி
8	Lakshmi P		F	லட்சுமி பி
9	Si Kappi		F	சி கப்பி
10	Nagaralli		F	நகரலி
11	O Yamme		F	ஓ யம்மை
12	Muruganathan		M	மூர்த்தி
13	Puthu ram		F	புது ராம்
14	Muthumeena		F	முதுமீனா
15	Latha		F	லதா
16	Y. L. N. L. N. L. N.		F	Y. L. N. L. N. L. N.
17	செல்லப்பாண்டி		F	செல்லப்பாண்டி

**Site-Specific Consultation – 12, Date: 17/12/2020  
Ward No 68, Drowpathiammankoil, Madurai.**



Ward NO : 68	Drowpathi Amman - 171 Del - Ravi
1. R. L. S. S. S.	F X
2. S. S. S.	F X
3. S. S. S.	F X
4. S. S. S.	F X
5. S. S. S.	F X
6. S. S. S.	F X
7. S. S. S.	F X
8. S. S. S.	F X
9. S. S. S.	F X
10. S. S. S.	M X
11. S. S. S.	F X
12. S. S. S.	F X
13. S. S. S.	F X
14. S. S. S.	F X
15. S. S. S.	M X
16. C. S. S.	F X
17. S. S. S.	M X
18. P. S. S.	F X



**Site-Specific Consultation – 13, Date: 17/12/2020  
Ward No 22, Kochadai.**



17/12/2020

Ward No: 22

Street Name: Kochadai

Researcher Name: Suriya

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	P. Vijaya Lashmi		F	T. 2722 0000 0000
2	J. Lashmi		F	0000 0000 0000
3	M. Shanmugam		F	0000 0000 0000
4	C. Kannan		F	T. 0000 0000 0000
5	B. Uma Devi		F	B. 0000 0000 0000
6	K. Pithi		F	K. 0000 0000 0000
7	M. Muniyamma		F	0000 0000 0000
8	T. Pathmavathi		F	T. 0000 0000 0000
9	On. Senthil Kumar		M	0000 0000 0000
10	A. Mariya Razelin		F	0000 0000 0000

## North of River Vaigai

Site-Specific Consultation – 14, Date: 17/12/2020.  
Ward No 39, Goripalayam, Madurai.



17/12/2020

Ward No: 39 Street Name: Goripalayam Researcher Name: Dharshini

Sl. No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	கிசா		F	X S. சிசா
2	கனகா		M	X T. கனகா
3	பித்தா		F	X பித்தா
4	சுமங்கலம்		F	X
5	சுமங்கலம்		F	X சுமங்கலம்
6	சுமங்கலம்		M	X K. சுமங்கலம்
7	சு. சுமங்கலம்		M	X S. சுமங்கலம்
8	சு. சுமங்கலம்		F	X R. சுமங்கலம்
9	சுமங்கலம்		F	X S. சுமங்கலம்
10	சுமங்கலம்		F	X N. சுமங்கலம்
11	சுமங்கலம்		F	X R. சுமங்கலம்
12	சுமங்கலம்		F	X S. சுமங்கலம்
13	சு. சுமங்கலம்		M	X S. சுமங்கலம்
14	சுமங்கலம்		F	X R. சுமங்கலம்
15	சுமங்கலம்		F	X V. சுமங்கலம்
16	சுமங்கலம்		M	X M. சுமங்கலம்
17	சுமங்கலம்		F	X S. சுமங்கலம்
18	சுமங்கலம்		F	X
19	சுமங்கலம்		F	X
20	சு. சுமங்கலம்		F	X சுமங்கலம்
21	சுமங்கலம்		F	X சுமங்கலம்
22	சு. சுமங்கலம்		M	X T. சுமங்கலம்

**Site-Specific Consultation – 15, Date: 18/12/2020  
Ward No 45, Pudur, Madurai.**



18/12/2020

45

Ward No: 45

Street Name: Pudur

Researcher Name: Karthiga

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	Palaniyammal -A		F	Palaniyammal
2	R. Saraswathi	2	F	R. Saraswathi
3	Muthudushemi. V	5	F	M. Muthudushemi
4	M. Ponnammal	1	F	M. Ponnammal
5	A. Rokini	3	F	A. Rokini
6	P. Thavarannu	8	M	P. Thavarannu
7	S. Senthayyan	9	M	S. Senthayyan



**Site-Specific Consultation – 16, Date: 18/12/2020  
Ward No 47, Reserve Line, Madurai.**



18/12/2020

Ward No: 47

Street Name: Reserve Line

Researcher Name: Korthiga

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1	Manikam		M	S. Loganathan
2	Moheun		M	E. Loganathan
3	Grobud		M	R. Loganathan
4	pal Pandi		M	U. Loganathan
5	Pandiyarajan B. S.	3	M	V. Loganathan

**Site-Specific Consultation – 17, Date: 19/12/2020.  
Ward No 35 Mathichiyam, Madurai.**



Ward No: 35

Street Name: Mathichiyam

Researcher Name: Ravi

19/12/2020

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1.	M. Jothi	95883	M	M. Jothi
2.	M. Moori	9	M	M. Moori
3.	M. Kani	959	M	M. Kani
4.	Natarajan		M	Natarajan
5.	P. Jeganathan	9	M	P. Jeganathan
6.	Venkadasami P		M	P. Venkatasami

**Site Specific Consultation – 18, Date: 19/12/2020  
Ward No 32, Vandiyur, Madurai**



Vandiyur people discussion n'jayargharan.  
Ward No: 32 Street Name: Sourastapuram Researcher Name: (5th street)

Sl.No	Name	Mobile Number	Gender	Signature
1.	K.N. Subramanian			K.N. Subramanian
2.	G.R. Ganesan		M	G.R. Ganesan
3.	L.V. Mohan		M	L.V. Mohan
4.	Greetha		F	Greetha
5.	Jayasaman k.s		M	K.S. Jayasaman
6.	Hasi Krishnan		M	H. Krishnan
7.	L.D. Rubavathi		F	L.D. Rubavathi



**Appendix 4: Details of Potential temporarily Affected Persons**  
**Part A- South of River Vaigai**

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
1	10	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
2	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
3	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	WHH
4	13	Female	31-60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
5	13	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
6	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
7	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
8	13	Male	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Permanent structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
9	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
10	13	Male	19-30	MBC	Vendors	Push cart	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
11	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
12	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
13	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
14	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
15	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
16	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
17	13	Male	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
18	13	Female	31-60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	SC, BPL,
19	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
20	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
21	13	Female	31-60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	SC, BPL, WHHH
22	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL,
23	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, WHHH
24	13	Female	Above 60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL,
25	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
26	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
27	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	BPL,
28	13	Female	31-60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
29	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
30	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, WHHH
31	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
32	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
33	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
34	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL,
35	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL,
36	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
37	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
38	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
39	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
40	13	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	BPL,
41	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
42	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	No	General
43	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
44	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
45	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
46	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
47	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
48	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
49	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
50	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
51	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
52	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	Elderly, BPL,
53	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
54	13	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
55	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
56	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, WHHH
57	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
58	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	WHHH
59	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL,

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
60	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
61	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
62	13	Male	31-60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
63	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
64	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL,
65	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
66	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	WHHH
67	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
68	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL,
69	13	Female	31-60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	WHHH
70	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
71	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
72	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
73	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Grocery Shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
74	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	Elderly, BPL

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
75	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	Elderly, BPL
76	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
77	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Push cart	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
78	13	Female	31-60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
79	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
80	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
81	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL
82	13	Female	31-60	MBC	Tea Shop	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
83	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
84	13	Female	Above 60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	No	Elderly, SC, BPL, WHHH
85	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
86	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
87	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
88	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
89	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
90	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
91	13	Male	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
92	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
93	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	No	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
94	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
95	13	Female	31-60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
96	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	No	General
97	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
98	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
99	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
100	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
101	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, WHHH
102	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	WHHH
103	13	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
104	13	Female	Above 60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
105	13	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
106	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
107	13	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
108	18	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
109	18	Female	31-60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	No	General
110	18	Female	Above 60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	No	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
111	18	Female	31-60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	No	BPL
112	63	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
113	63	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
114	63	Female	31-60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	SC, BPL
115	63	Female	Above 60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	No	Elderly, SC, BPL
116	63	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	No	Elderly, WHHH
117	63	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
118	63	Male	31-60	SC	other shop	Permanent structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	SC
119	63	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General



AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
120	63	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
121	63	Female	31-60	MBC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
122	63	Male	Above 60	BC	Grocery Shop	Permanent structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
123	63	Male	31-60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	SC, WHHH
124	63	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
125	63	Female	31-60	SC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	SC, WHHH
126	63	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
127	63	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
128	69	Female	31-60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
129	71	Male	Above 60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly
130	71	Male	31-60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
131	71	Male	31-60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
132	71	Female	31-60	SC	Vendors	Kiosk(2)	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	SC
133	71	Male	31-60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
134	77	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, BPL, WHHH

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
135	87	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
136	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
137	87	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
138	87	Male	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, BPL
139	87	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
140	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
141	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	No	BPL, WHHH
142	87	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
143	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
144	87	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	No	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
145	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	Yes	No	WHHH
146	87	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
147	87	Female	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, BPL
148	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	BPL
149	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
150	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	No	BPL
151	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
152	87	Male	Above 60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, BPL, WHHH
153	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	BPL
154	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
155	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
156	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	No	General
157	87	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
158	87	Female	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
159	87	Male	19-30	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
160	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
161	87	Male	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
162	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
163	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
164	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
165	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL
166	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
167	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
168	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
169	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
170	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	No	BPL
171	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
172	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
173	87	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
174	92	Male	31-60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
175	92	Male	19-30	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
176	92	Female	31-60	BC	Tea Shop	Permanent structure	Daily	Above 5500	Yes	Yes	WHHH
177	92	Male	Above 60	BC	other sho	Removable Structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	No	Elderly
178	100	Male	19-30	BC	Tea Shop	Permanent structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	No	General

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman Headed House Holds	Do have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
179	100	Female	Above 60	SC	Flower shop	Removable Structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	Elderly, SC, BPL, WHHH
180	63	Female	31-60	BC	Vendors	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH

Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

### Part B- Potential temporarily Affected Persons in North of River Vaigai

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Type of structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman headed household	Do you have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
1	6	Female	19-30	BC	Vendor	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL
2	32	Male	Above 60	BC	other shop	Removable Structure	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly,
3	35	Male	31-60	SC	other shop	Push cart	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	SC, BPL
4	36	Female	31-60	SC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Push cart	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	SC, BPL, WHHH
5	36	Male	Above 60	SC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Push cart	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, SC
6	36	Male	Above 60	SC	other shop	Push cart	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	Elderly, SC, BPL
7	39	Female	31-60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable structure	Daily	Below 5500	Yes	Yes	BPL, WHHH
8	39	Female	31-60	BC	Vendor	Removable structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
9	39	Male	31-60	BC	Vegetable & Fruit shop	Removable structure	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
10	41	Male	31-60	MBC	other shop	Push cart	Few hours every day	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
11	44	Male	31-60	BC	Vendor	Push cart	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	BPL

AP No	Ward No	Gender	Age Group	Community	Nature of Business	Type of structure	Frequency of Operation	Family Monthly Income	Woman headed household	Do you have Bank A/C	Vulnerability
12	44	Female	31-60	BC	other shop	Push cart	Daily	Above 5500	No	Yes	General
13	44	Male	31-60	SC	Vendor	Push cart	Daily	Below 5500	No	Yes	SC

Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2020

## Photographs of Temporary Economic Impacts

### Part A – South of River Vaigai

Ward No.10		
01.Kalaiselvi, 	Kalaiselvi is from ward no 10, lives in Arapalayam. She is the head of the family and aged around 50 years. She is native of Madurai and hails from a backward community and running this street vending business for more than two years. Forenoon is the peak time for her business; hence she requested to do the pipe-laying work in the afternoon.	
Ward No :13		
02 Amutha 	03. A.Rasammal 	04. Chitra 
05. Deepa 	06.Sivapakiyam 	07.Gayathri 
08. Sivanandi 	09.Kanmani 	10.Kumar 



11. Ramalakshmi



12. Angammal



13. Annakodi



14. Chellaya



15. Chellakanu



16. Ganesan



17. Gnaneashakar



18. Kamatchi



19. Kanthasammy





<p>20. Malar</p> 	<p>21. Mariyamal</p> 	<p>22. Mariya rosolein</p> 
<p>23. Mariyapushpam</p> 	<p>24. Meena</p> 	<p>25. Minnalkodi</p> 
<p>26. Nagamal</p> 	<p>27. Muniyamal</p> 	<p>28. Packiyam</p> 

29. Palanikumar	30. Pasupathi	31. Pitchi
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32.Porulselvi



33.Ramalakshmi



34. Saralmery



35.Selvi



36.Shanthi



37.Shanthi



38.sirumani



39.Suganthi



40.Tamilarasi





41.Tamilselvi



42.Valarmathi



43.Meena



44. Ochammal



45.Palani Kumar



46.Tamil arasi



47.Velmani



48.Amaravathi



49.Alagupillai

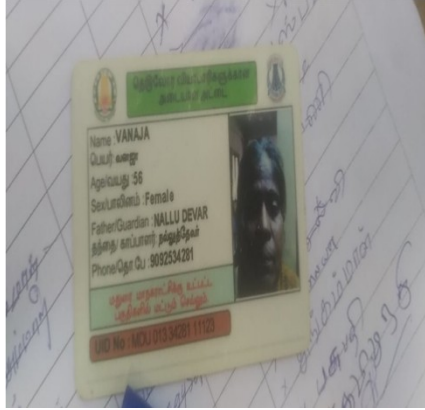
		
<p>50.Deivakani.U</p> 	<p>51.Easwari.M</p> 	<p>52.Jayaraman.K</p> 
<p>53.Jayalakshmi</p> 	<p>54.Josephin</p> 	<p>55.Muthu.P</p> 
<p>56.Kilichi</p>	<p>57.Pandiyammal.P</p>	<p>58.Pandiyammal</p>



		
<p>59.Kanaga ambujam</p> 	<p>60.Parasakthi.S</p> 	<p>61.Rathiga.S</p> 
<p>62.Raja.R</p> 	<p>63.P.Rajalakshmi</p> 	<p>64.Raniyammal</p> 
<p>65.Santhanam.P</p>	<p>66.Vanaja</p>	<p>67.Vijayalakshmi.S</p>



68.Thanam



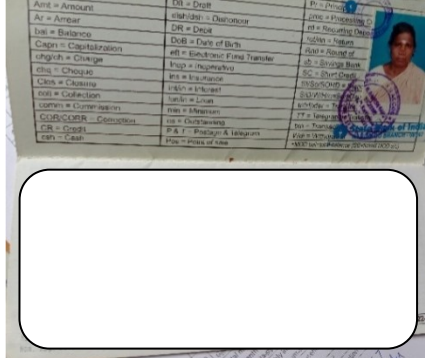
69.Meenakshi ponnusamy



70.Pandiyammal



71.Selvam.K



72.Prema.U



73.Seniyammal





74. Shanmugam.M



75. Stellamary



76. Tamlarasi



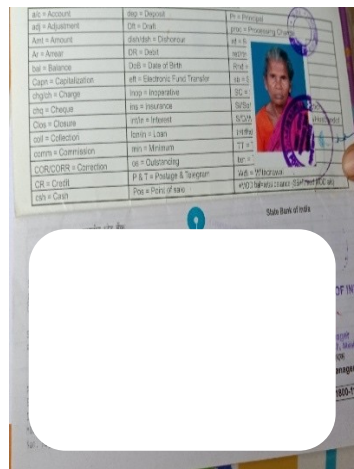
77. Tamilselvi



78. Maheswari



79. Valliammal



80. Lakshmi



81. Porselvi



82. Guruvammal





<p>83.Amutha</p> 	<p>84.Kaliyammal</p> 	<p>85.Maheswari.M</p> 
<p>86.Muthulakshmi.M</p> 	<p>87.Pothumani.R</p> 	<p>88.S.Sankarapandi</p> 
<p>89.S.Sankar Narayanan</p> 	<p>90.Vadiveluammal.S</p> 	<p>91.Sebastine</p>  <p>செபஸ்தியான் கரிமேடு மார்க்கெட் 3:06 pm</p>

<p>92.Kumarayi</p> 	<p>93.J.Leela</p> 	<p>94.Margratte</p> 
<p>95.Mayil</p> 	<p>96.Mukthaar Ali</p> 	<p>97.Muniyammal</p> 
<p>98.Nesam</p> 	<p>99.T.Padmavati</p> 	<p>100.Parvathy</p> 

<p>101.Peyammal</p>	<p>102.Rashyarani</p>	<p>103.G.Santhana</p>
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104.M.Vellaiyammal



105.Marikannu



marimuthu





106.B.Umadevi



107.Kasammal



**Ward No 18**

<p>108.Chandra</p> 	<p>109. Jaya</p> 	<p>110.Lakshmi</p> 
<p>111.Tamilarasi</p> 	<p>Chandra, Jaya, Lakshmi and Tamilarasi are from ward no 18. They are all street vendors, running their vegetable business in this daily market. Except for Lakshmi, all three are below 60 years old. None of them belong to SC or ST community. Jaya has the corporation ID card. Though the market runs a full day, morning is their prime business time. Hence, they requested to do the pipe laying work in the evening. t They can also shift to the opposite side while the construction work is going on.</p>	

**Ward No:63**

<p>112.Valarmathi</p> 	<p>113.Aruna</p> 	<p>114. Arumugam</p> 
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115. Chellamal



116. Lakshmi



117. Latha



118. Murugan



119. Muthumeena



120. Nagavali



121. Oyyammal



122. Pandi



123. Saratha



124. Papathi

125. Pushpam

126. Sikappi



127. K. Muruganantham



### Ward No 69

128. Meenakshi



Meenakshi runs her Paniyaram (traditional tiffin item) in Ward Number 69. She is a middle-aged woman from backward Hindu community. Since she runs her business only a few hours in the evening, she told she could manage her business if the pipe-laying work would be done at the night.



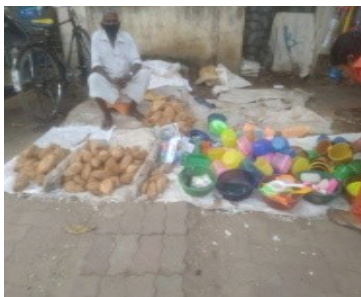
## Ward No 71

<p>129.Athma Rao</p>  <p>Athma Rao hails from Sourashtra community and is involved in thread weaving business. He confirmed that his business would not be affected by the pipe-laying work.</p>	<p>130. Balan</p>  <p>Balan belongs to Sourashtra community engaged in the weaving business.</p>	<p>131.Chandrasekar</p>  <p>Chandrasekar is a middle-aged Hindu involving in weaving business.</p>
<p>132.Karpagam</p>  <p>Karpagam is middle aged SC community woman and the head of her family. She runs her snacks shop in a temporary shed in ward number 71.</p>	<p>133.Manikandan</p>  <p>Manikandan hails from Sourashtra community, a Hindu involving in weaving business.</p>	



**Ward No 77****134 Panjavarnam**

Panjavarnam is the head of her household and is aged above 60 years. She runs her small tiffin business in ward number 77. She is from below the poverty line.

**Ward no:87****135. Ganpathy****136.Geetha****137.Kaveri****138.Kavirathinam****139.Kavitha****140. Masilamani****141. Meena****142.Muthulakshmi****143.Padmini**

144.Nagamal	145. Palaniyammal	146.Pandi
		
147.Pandiyammal	148.Papathi	149.Pappu
		
150.Parvathi	151.Pechiammall	152. Perumal
		

153. Ponuthai	154.Rajamma	155.Rohini
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156.Saraswathi	157.Sekar	158.Selvaraj
		
159. Sethuraman	160.Selvi	161.Soundarajan
		
162.Thavamani	163.Vellathai	164.Vimala
		
165.Chellamal	166. Karupai	167.Papathi



168.Rasamal



169.Susila



170.Meenakshi



171.Devi



172.M.Ponnammal



173.Mangalam





**Ward No 92**

<p>174.Sathish Kumar</p> 	<p>Sathish Kumar, a middle-aged Backward community coconut vendor occupies the ROW of ward number 92, TVS Nagar. He said he can temporarily shift his business to the other side. He possesses the ID card distributed by the corporation.</p>
<p>175.M Sathish</p> 	<p>M. Sathish is a backward community fruit vendor and has got his ID card a year ago from the corporation. He was ready to move to the opposite side. He has mostly regular customers who will buy from him even if he moves to the other side temporarily during the pipe-laying work.</p>
<p>176.Rajalakshmi</p> 	<p>177. M. Mohan</p>  <p>Mohan runs his cycle repairing shop in ward number 78. He is a senior citizen. He said that he can manage his business activities during the pipeline work</p>

**Ward No 100****178. Ganesan R**

Ganesan is a middle-aged backward community male. He is ready to move to the other side.

**179. Nagasundari V**


Nagasundari is around 60 years old who is from below poverty line category. She is running a flower shop in ward number 100, Palanganatham for more than 2 years. She hails from SC community.

**180 M. Arumugam**


M.Arugumugam is a vendor, belonging to Backward Community from ward No 63.

## Part B North of River Vaigai


### Ward No 6

<p>01.Uma Devi</p> 	<p>Uma Devi is a vegetable street vendor at Meenambalpuram, ward No 6, She is a married Hindu hailing from backward community. She runs her business only in the evening and at the night. Her family is from below the poverty line.</p>
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### Ward No 32

<p>02. K.N. Subramanian</p> 	<p>K.N.Subramanian runs his manual handloom weaving business in ward No 32 Vandiyur. He is above 60 years of age and a Hindu, backward community person running this business for for 4 years.</p>
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### Ward No 35

<p>03. Balamurugan</p> 	<p>Balamurugan who is an SC, Hindu running his ironing business from pushcart in Ward No 35, Matichiyam area. His monthly household income is below ₹6500. He said that he can shift to the opposite side while the construction work is under progress.</p>
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**Ward No 36****04. Gandhimathi**

Gandhimathi is the head of her family, hailing from SC community. She operates her business in the morning.

**05.. Namachivayam**

Namachivayam is a senior citizen, belongs to the backward community. He has an ID card issued by the corporation. He said that his business won't be affected during the construction as he can move from one side to the other side.

**06. .Sangili**

Sangili is above 60 years old SC Community man involving in ironing business from his pushcart. He can easily move to the other side of the street while the pipe-laying work is going on

**WARD.NO.39****07.Jayalakshmi****08. Kalavathi****09. M.Mytheen**

**Ward No. 41****10. Jeyachandran**

Jeyachandran runs his ironing business for three years in ward number 41. He hails from the most backward community, He said that he can easily move his pushcart to the other side and his business won't be affected as all his regular customers will support him during the pipe-laying work time also.

**Ward No: 44****11. Gurusammy**

Gurusammy has a temporary shed in ward number 44 to run his small garment business. His earning puts him below the poverty line. He holds the ID card issued by Madurai Corporation. He hails from the backward community of Hindu religion. Since he runs the business in the same locality from temporary shed, he feels that his business would not be affected during the pipe-laying work

**12. Parvathi**

Parvathi runs her ironing business once in a week from her pushcart. She stated that the temporary construction work would not affect her income.

**13. Radhakrishnan**

Radhakrishnan hails from SC community and sells plastic items from his pushcart. He said that his business would not be affected during the construction work as he will shift to the other side. He has ID card issued by Madurai Corporation.

## Appendix 5: Newspaper clippings /public disclosure

4.12.2020 வெள்ளி வெளியூர்: 5.12.2020 சனி பக்கம் 6 விலை ரூ. 3/-

**மதுரை**  
**₹.1295.76 கோடி மதப்பீல் குடிநீர் தட்டம்**  
**"துவக்கம்"**  
**இத்தட்டம் 2023ல் நிறைவுபெறும்...**  
**ரூ.33 கோடியில் கூடுதல் கட்டிடம்,**  
**ரூ.69 கோடியில் புதிய தட்டப்பணிகள் முதல்வர் துவக்க வைத்தார்...**

மதுரை, டிச.4-  
 மூல்லைப்பெரியாறு அணையில் இருந்து மதுரைக்கு குடிநீர் விநியோக திட்டம் 2023 ல் நிறைவு பெறும் என்று முதலமைச்சர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி கூறினார்.

மதுரை மாநகர மக்களின் குடிநீர் தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்காக அம்மாத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ.1,295 கோடி மதிப்பிலான குடிநீர் திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட உள்ளது. இந்த திட்டம் 4 சிப்பங்களாக செயல்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. அதற்கான டெண்டர்கள் விடப்பட்டு பணிகள் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டு உள்ளன. இதன்தொடர்ச்சியாக இந்த திட்டத்திற்கான அடிக்கல் நாட்டு விழா மதுரை கலெக்டர் அலுவலகத்தில் நடைபெற்றது. இதில் முதலமைச்சர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி கலந்து கொண்டு அடிக்கல் நாட்டினார்.

மேலும் அவர் இந்த விழாவில் கலெக்டர் அலுவலகத்தில் ரூ.33 கோடி செலவில் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ள கூடுதல் கட்டிடம் உட்பட ரூ.69 கோடி செலவில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ள புதிய திட்டப்பணிகளையும் தொடங்கி வைத்தார்.

அதனை தொடர்ந்து விழாவில்

முதலமைச்சர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி பேசியதாவது:  
 அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் தமிழக அரசு முத்திரை பதித்து வருகிறது. குடிநீர் பிரச்சினைக்கு தமிழக அரசு முன்னுரிமை வழங்கி வருகிறது. எதிர்க்கட்சி தலைவர் ஸ்டாலின் தேர்தலை மையமாக கொண்டு அரசை வீமர்சிக்கிறார். மூல்லைப்பெரியாறு அணையில் இருந்து மதுரைக்கு குடிநீர் விநியோக திட்டம் 2023 ல் நிறைவு பெறும். புதிய திட்டத்தால் மதுரையில் 1.10 லட்சம் கூடுதல் குடிநீர் இணைப்பு வழங்கப்படும். மதுரையில் எய்ம்ஸ் கட்டுமான பணிகள் விரைவில் தொடங்கும் என்றார்.

முன்னதாக துணை முதலமைச்சர் ஓ.பன்னீர் செல்வம் பேசியதாவது:  
 ஒரு குறையும் சொல்ல முடியாத அளவிற்கு ஆட்சி செய்கிறார் முதலமைச்சர் பழனிசாமி. மீத்தேன் திட்டத்திற்கு கைபெழுத்திட்டவர் ஸ்டாலின். பூட்டிய அறைக்குள் இருந்து அரசியல் பேசுகிறார் ஸ்டாலின் என்றார்.

## 4.12.2020- Inauguration of ₹1,295.75 Crore Drinking water Scheme at Madurai

The Chief Minister inaugurated the drinking water scheme to be taken from Mullai Periyar Dam to Madurai city. This scheme will successfully be completed in 2023. New connections of 1.10 lakhs will be done in this new scheme. The required tenders are being released and works allocation has been done.





# முல்லை பெரியாறு அணையில் இருந்து ரூ.1.295 கோடியில்... மதுரைக்கு குடிநீர் திட்டம்!

முதல்வர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி அடிக்கல் நாட்டினார்

'தமிழ்நாடு' திட்டத்தில், 1,295 கோடி ரூபாயில், முல்லைபெரியாறு அணையில் இருந்து, மதுரைக்கு நேரடியாக குடிநீர் வழங்கும் திட்டத்திற்கு, முதல்வர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி அடிக்கல் நாட்டினார்.

மதுரை, டிச. 4- தமிழகத்தில், 'கொரோனா' தடுப்பு மற்றும் மாவட்ட வளர்ச்சி திட்டப் பணிகளுக்காக முதல்வர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி, பல்வேறு மாவட்டங்களுக்கு சுற்றுப்பயணம் மேற்கொண்டு வருகிறார். அந்த வகையில், இன்று (4ம் தேதி) சிவகங்கை, மதுரை மாவட்டங்களுக்கு முதல்வர் சுற்றுப்பயணம் மேற்கொண்டார்.

முதலில், மதுரை மாவட்டத்திற்கு சென்ற முதல்வர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி, ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் நடந்த நிகழ்ச்சியில், 'அம்ருத்' திட்டத்தில், 1,295 கோடி ரூபாயில், முல்லைப் பெரியாறு அணையில் இருந்து மதுரைக்கு நேரடியாக குடிநீர் வழங்கும் திட்டத்திற்கு அடிக்கல் நாட்டினார். இதைத் தொடர்ந்து, ரூ.33

கோடி செலவில் ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் கட்டப் பட்ட, கூடுதல் கட்டடம் மற்றும் ரூ.698 கோடி விலை புதிய திட்டப் பணிகளையும் அவர் தொடங்கி வைத்தார்.

மேலும் 2,236 பயணங்களுக்கு, ரூ.3.91 கோடி மதிப்பிலான நலத்திட்ட உதவிகளையும் முதல்வர் வழங்கினார். ரூ.69.11 கோடியில் கட்டப்பட்ட குள்ளபுதிய கட்டடங்களையும் முதல்வர் திறந்து வைத்தார். அதேபோல், 15 கோடி ரூபாயில், பாலரெய் காபுரத்தில் கட்டப்பட்ட குள்ள, மண்டை புற்று நோய் மையத்தையும், முதல்வர் திறந்து வைத்தார்.

அப்போது முதல்வர் எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி பேசுகையில், "தமிழகம் முழுவதும் 76 கட்டுக் குடிநீர் திட்டங்கள்



செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. 40 லட்சம் புதிய குடிநீர் இணைப்பு வழங்க திட்டமிடப்பட்டு, ஏழு லட்சம் புதிய குடிநீர் இணைப்புகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. முல்லைப் பெரியாறு அணையில் இருந்து மதுரைக்கு குடிநீர் விநியோக திட்டம் 2023ல் திறைவு பெறும்.

இந்த திட்டத்தில் மூலம், மதுரை மாநகராட்சியில், 100 வார்டுகளிலும், 24 மணி நேரமும், குடிநீர் கிடைக்கும். நிவாரண, 125 மின்னியன் லிட்டர் குடிநீர் வழங்கப்படும். இந்த புதிய திட்டத்தால்

மதுரையில் 1.10 லட்சம் கூடுதல் குடிநீர் இணைப்பு வழங்கப்படும். மதுரையில் எம்.எல்.கட்டுமான பணிகள் விரைவில் தொடங்கும்," என்றார்.

இந்த நிகழ்ச்சியில், துணை முதல்வர் ஓ.பன்னீர் செல்வம், அமைச்சர்கள் வேலுமணி, உதயகுமார், செல்லூர் ஞானி, திண்டுக்கல் சீனிவாசன் மற்றும் மதுரை எம்.பி., வெங்கடேசன், ஆட்சியர் அன்பழகன் உள்ளிட்டோர் பங்கேற்றனர். தொடர்ந்து, சிவகங்கை மாவட்டத்திற்கு சென்ற முதல்வர்

எடப்பாடி பழனிசாமி, அங்கு மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் நடைபெற்ற ஆய்வு கூட்டத்தில் அதிகாரிகளுடன் ஆலோசனை மேற்கொண்டார். அது மட்டுமல்லாது, சிவகங்கை மாவட்டத்தில் புதிய திட்டப்பணிகளுக்கு அடிக்கல் நாட்டிய முதல்வர், 7,557 பயணங்களுக்கு நலத்திட்ட உதவிகளை வழங்கினார். அத்துடன் சிறு, குறு, நடுத்தர தொழில் கூட்டமைப்பினர், விவசாய பிரதிநிதிகள் மற்றும் மகளிர் கய உதவி குழு வினையர், முதல்வர் சந்தித்து பேசினார்.

## 4.12.2020 Drinking water scheme to Madurai!!!!

### A ₹1295 crore scheme From Mullai Periyar dam

The Chief Minister had inaugurated "the Amruth" scheme under which the direct drinking water distribution from Mullai Periyar dam to Madurai is planned.

Chief minister reiterated that 76 compound drinking water schemes are implemented. It is further planned to increase another 20 lakh new connections, of which 7 lakh new connections are already executed. This scheme would provide 125 million liters of water every day to the residents residing in all the 100 wards of Madurai corporation. This scheme will complete in 2023.



# 10 OHTs coming up under Mullaperiyar water project

■ Totally 38 overhead tanks will be constructed in the city under the ₹1,295.76-crore project

■ Residents will get round-the-clock water supply once the project is over

■ Right from drawing water from Lower Camp to distribution to households will be remotely monitored



No more dry taps: An overhead tank being built at Mattuthavani in Madurai under the Mullaperiyar drinking water project. • G. MOORTHY

P.A. NARAYANI  
MADURAI

Overhead tanks are being constructed at 10 places in the city for the ₹1,295.76-crore Mullaperiyar drinking water project.

The project, being executed under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, presently has four components. In the first component, a 96-km-long pipeline will be laid to transport water from Lower Camp to Pannaipatti. Construction of a water treatment plant with a capacity of 125 MLD at Pannaipatti forms the second component. In the third component, a 54-km-long pipeline will be laid from Pannaipatti to Madurai city. Construction of 38 overhead tanks forms part of this compo-

nent. Establishment of a new water distribution system in 28 wards that were annexed to Madurai Corporation in 2011 is the fourth component. The Corporation has also submitted a proposal to Asian Development Bank for an additional component where a new water distribution system for 57 old wards will be established.

## Separate project

"The Corporation is laying new drinking water pipelines in the remaining 15 wards around Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple through a separate project under the Smart Cities Mission. The completion of these components will ensure round-the-clock drinking water supply to the residents," said City Engineer S.

Arasu. A senior Corporation official said the overhead tanks were being constructed at Tirunagar, Tirupparankundram, Palanganatham, Tiruppalai, Mattuthavani, Kochadai, TVS Nagar, near the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Vellaikkal and MMC Colony. "The work started a month back. Construction of the remaining OHTs will be taken up in the next phase," he said.

## Mostly in new wards

Most of these OHTs would be constructed at the newly added wards. The capacity of the tanks would be different from one another, the maximum being 30 lakh litres, the official said.

Mr. Arasu said all the components of the drinking water project, right from draw-

ing water from Lower Camp to the distribution of drinking water to the households, would be monitored through SCADA, an advanced supervisory and management system.

A centralised control room would be constructed and a dedicated team will monitor it. "The two existing water treatment plants at Pannaipatti will also be connected to the system. So, if there is any issue, say with an overhead tank, the problem can be immediately identified and addressed," he said.

Currently, only 10 old OHTs are functional in the city. More than 20 OHTs are defunct. "All these tanks will be repaired and integrated with the SCADA system," said Mr. Arasu.

## Appendix 6: Survey Questionnaire

### Implementation of Pressurized Continuous Water Supply Project in Madurai City

Ward Number:

Street Name:

Date and Time of Interview:

Field Researcher's name:

Researcher's Mobile No:

1	Name of the Respondent	
2	Mobile Number	
3	Address	
4	Aadhar card number	
5	Gender	Male (1)      Female (2)      Transgender (3)
6	Age	Below 14 (1),      15-18 (2),      19-30 (3), 31-60 (4),      Above 60 (5)
7	Caste and community ஐந்தி மற்றும் இனம் -----	SC (1),      ST(2),      MBC(3),      BC(4),      Others (5)
8	Religion      மதம்	Hindu (1),      Christian (2),      Muslim (3),      Others (4)
9	Residential Status சொந்த ஊர்	Madurai (1),      Other District (2),      Other State (3)
10	Nature of Business தொழில்	Grocery shop (1),      Vegetable/Fruit shop (2), Tea shop (3),      Hotel (4),      Flower Shop (5), Vendors (6),      Other shop (7),      Beggar (8)
11	Type of structure கடை கட்டுமான விபரம்	Permanent structure (1),      Kiosk (2),      Push cart (3), Others (4)
12	Type of Ownership கடை உரிமையாளர் (அ) வாடகையாளர்	Owner (1),      Tenant (2),      Squatter (3),      Encroacher (4)
13	Rent Details (If you are paying rent) வாடகை விபரம்	Rent per month (1)----- Maintenance per month (2)-----
14	Duration of Occupancy தொழில் செய்யும் காலம்	Less than one year (1),      one to two years (2), Above two years (3)
15	Frequency of Operation தொழில் நடத்தும் நேரம்	Few Hours every day (1),      Daily (2), One day a week (3),      Few days a week (4)
16	Income per day தினசரி வருமானம்	Less than Rs. 500 (1),      Rs. 500-1000 (2), Rs. 1000 to 5000 (3),      Above Rs. 5000 (4)
17	Which time highest income recorded அதிகமான வருமானம் ஈட்டும் நேரம்	Forenoon (1),      Afternoon (2), Evening and night (3),      Full noon (4)
18	If you have employees வேலையாட்கள் எண்ணிக்கை	One (1),      Two (2),      More than two (3)
19	Are your employees affected by this project? தொழிலாளர்கள் பாதிப்பு	Yes (1),      No (2)
20	Total monthly salary paid to all employees per month பணியாளர்களுக்கு சம்பளம்	Below Rs. 5000 (1),      Rs. 5001 – 10000 (2), More than Rs. 10000 (3)
21	Family monthly income / Members குடும்ப மாத வருமானம்/எண்ணிக்கை	Below Rs. 5500 (1),      Above Rs. 5500 (2)
22	Women Headed Households பெண் குடும்ப தலைவர்	No (1),      Yes (2)
23	Do you have bank account?	Yes (1),      No (2)
24	Identify card issued by corporation	Yes (1)      No (2)



## Appendix 7: Sample Grievance Registration Form

(To be available in Tamil and English)

The \_\_\_\_\_ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing **\*(CONFIDENTIAL)\*** above your name. Thank you.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Place of registration</b>	<b>Project Town</b>			
		<b>Project:</b>			
<b>Contact information/personal details</b>					
<b>Name</b>		<b>Gender</b>	* Male * Female	<b>Age</b>	
<b>Home address</b>					
<b>Place</b>					
<b>Phone no.</b>					
<b>E-mail</b>					
<b>Complaint/suggestion/comment/question</b> Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
<b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</b>					

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

<b>Registered by:</b> (Name of official registering grievance)	
<b>Mode of communication:</b> Note/letter E-mail Verbal/telephonic	
<b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance)	
<b>Action taken:</b>	
<b>Whether action taken disclosed:</b>	Yes No
<b>Means of disclosure:</b>	

### Appendix 8: Safety Measures for Pipelaying-Sample Template

Type of road	Average width (m)	Max. Pipe dia (mm)	Max. width of actual excavation (mm)	Method of excavation	Working width (m) from one edge	Length of single working stretch (m)	Method of traffic management	Remarks
Bituminous	5	300	700	Mechanical (mini digger)	2	200	Flagmen at both ends plus no parking sign for 100m on either end	Nighttime working may be opted at busy sections with prior permission, stake holder consultation and noise control measures.
	6	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
	7.5	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Concrete	2	100	250	Manual	0.5	50	Flagmen at both ends. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed.	-do-
	3	100	250	Manual	1	50	-do-	-do-
	4	150	350	Manual	1	100	Flagmen at both ends. Pedestrian traffic can be allowed during works. Vehicles will be allowed after day's work by covering the trench with steel plates.	-do-
	5	150	350	Mechanical	2	200	Flagmen at both ends plus no parking sign for 100m on either end	-do-
	6	200	500	Mechanical	2	200	-do_	
Tiles	2	50	150	Manual	0.5	50	Flagmen at both ends. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed.	-do-
	3	100	250	Manual	0.5	50	-do-	-do-
Earth road	1	50	150	Manual	0.5	50	Controlled by general operative. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed.	
	2	50	150	Manual	0.5	50	-do-	

**Notes:**

- (i) Works will be carried out with due intimation to ULB / PWD and after stakeholder consultations
- (ii) All service providers (electricity, telecom, OFC, cable TV, gas etc.) shall be notified and consulted well in advance to identify bottlenecks and possible solutions.
- (iii) Reinstatement will be carried out in two phase – temporary and final.
- (iv) Special festival, business (local bazar) etc. days will be strictly followed and works causing disturbance will not be carried out on those days.
- (v) No drainage channel shall be disturbed/stopped during construction works. Any drain affected by construction works shall be set right as early as possible and before onset of monsoon.

- (vi) The pedestrian area shall be always kept free from debris / trip hazard
- (vii) Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be strictly followed for all works and dealing with any asbestos cement pipes.
- (viii) Land contamination, if encountered, shall be immediately brought to the notice of the PIU/PMU and remedial measures shall be taken as advised. Disposal of contaminated earth shall be as advised by the PIU/PMU experts.
- (ix) Nighttime work, if any, shall be carried out after due authorization with adequate safety and security measures. Acoustic hood shall be used on equipment to reduce noise pollution.
- (x) PIU will undertake installation of public announcement of the construction schedule, installation of warning signs before reaching the construction site, and provision of detour if necessary.

## Appendix 9: Public Consultation



### Madurai Dedicated Water Supply Scheme- Providing Water Supply Distribution System to 57 Wards

#### Public Consultation

Date: August 12, 2021

Venue: MADITSSIA Hall, Madurai

#### Introduction

Madurai City Municipal Corporation has proposed to take up Water Supply Distribution system to the 57 wards. This project is proposed to be taken up under tranche 3 of ADB assisted TNUFIP. As Madurai Corporation has already taken up Dedicated Water Supply Scheme including source development, water treatment plant, construction of 38 Service Reservoirs and distribution system for 844 kilometers etc., under Tranche -2 of TNUFIP.

The Madurai City Municipal Corporation organized a public consultation meeting on 12.08.2021 in Maditssia Hall. A press release was issued by the Corporation on 10.08.2021 & 11.08.2021 inviting public with a brief about the project. Popular Tamil and English daily newspapers were published the same (Annexure - 1 News Paper Clippings).

The meeting was chaired by the Commissioner, Madurai Corporation and corporation officials. The meeting started at 10:00 AM, the Commissioner of the Corporation welcomed the participants and introduced the project. The project officials explained about the proposed project, its salient features, duration of implementation etc. and requested the participants for their comments and suggestions. The meeting was attended by 79 participants representing Women Self Help Groups, civil society, resident welfare associations, former elected representatives, women from different parts of Madurai City, press and media among others. (Attendance sheet is enclosed as Annexure - 2). The deliberations of the meeting are as follows:

Sl. No	Queries Raised	Response
1	Is the new distribution system is proposed for only 57 wards or for all the 100 wards of the Madurai Corporation?	This project is for providing D system network to 57 wards only. The remaining wards have been already covered under Smart city scheme and ongoing scheme under AMRUT part funded by ADB.
2	What is the major difference between the existing and the new system?	The new system will be a modern one providing assured minimum quantity (135 liter per person

Sl. No	Queries Raised	Response
		per day) pressurized water supply with a systematic online monitoring mechanism to ensure quality and quantity for a minimum of 4 hours to 24 hours per day water supply.
3	Is there any possibility for handing it over in toto Private companies?	The project will be fully under the control of Madurai Corporation. It will not be handed over in toto to a private player. However, the work execution, maintenance works, etc. will be done through private contractors selected through a tender process. Various players may also be engaged by Madurai Corporation for executing the activities under the control and supervision of Madurai Corporation.
4	If private companies are not engaged, then who is the sole authorized for the project?	Madurai corporation is the sole authorized for the project
5	Whether meter will be fixed to measure the water consumption by for all the households?	The meter will be fixed for the house service connections. Due consideration on socio-economic status of the households will be given will fixing the tariff.
6	What is the average consumption of water per individual / per day	The norm of 135 LPCD is adopted as per CPHEEO guidelines.
7	Whether the calculation of per capita consumption per day is an assumption?	It is based on CPHEEO norms.
8	The present overhead tanks are not filled in some areas (for e.g., Sundararajapuram), low pressure is cited as the reason. if the new system is introduced, is there any possibility for overhead tanks not filled by water?	The residual pressure will be maintained equally in the entire system and there is no such possibility.
9	Whether the quality of the water will be tested?	Water treated to meet standards will be distributed. Key water quality parameters will be monitored regularly in the Water Treatment Plant and prior to distribution.
10	How to record our complaints if any?	There are many means to record the complaints. Even a WhatsApp message is enough to express the complaint
11	How to know all the technical details of the project?	All the information will be circulated through printed material / through the website of the Corporation website. A handout was circulated at today's meeting also. The details will be periodically updated in the Corporation's website.
12	The newspaper release about the public consultation is very much useful. The information of public consultation will be disclosed in the newspaper for other wards also.	The reason for this consultation is to disclose the project information to the public and to elicit their comments and suggestions, prior to start of the project.
13	Whether the metered fare will be hiked once the distribution started abruptly?	The meter fair will not be hiked abruptly. There may be periodical variations depending on the operational costs.
14	The election for the new urban body is in pipeline. Why cannot the project be decided after the local body election, so	Public will be consulted at every stage of the project. Any delay in implementation of this project may result in diversion of funds to other



Sl. No	Queries Raised	Response
	that the elected representatives will reflect the citizen's opinion?	projects and also delay the availability of quality, pressured water supply to the people of Madurai.
15	There is water scarcity in the 94 <sup>th</sup> ward. As of now, the water will flow from the 92 <sup>nd</sup> ward as we assume that some VIPs are residing in the 92 <sup>nd</sup> ward. Whether the same condition will prevail in the new system.	Sine 92 <sup>nd</sup> ward in the low lying area and 94 <sup>th</sup> ward is located little higher than 92 <sup>nd</sup> ward. There are some disturbances in the distribution to the 94 <sup>th</sup> ward. The new system is designed based on equitable water supply to all.
16	This public consultation seems new powerful and democratic strategy, why cannot this method be followed for every new project?	Whenever and wherever necessary, the public will be consulted and their views will be appreciated for other projects also.
17	The water quality in all the 100 wards is not the same. In some wards (up to the Kochadai area) the quality is good but in some other wards, the quality of water is poor. Whether the same dis proposition of quality will be the same in the new distribution system	There are new scientific methods to test the quality of water introduced. Hence the quality standards of the water will be ensured uniformly in all the 100 wards.
18	Madurai is known as neither an industrial nor commercial city. Many people are poor and not affordable the water if the meter unit price is high	The price of the water consumption will have different slabs considering the socio-economic conditions. Hence the poor would not be affected
19	In ward numbers 10 to 15, the drainage water is mixed with drinking water, the new system will also have the same issue	The present issue will be addressed immediately, the mixing of drainage and drinking water will not happen in the new system
20	The pipe used now is age-old and many pipes got broken, hence the drinking water is flowing to the river and wasted, if the pressurized water flows through the same pipes, the pipe will break and the water wastage will be enormous	Water will be distributed only through the new pipes proposed in this project, hence the wastage of the water will be arrested
21	The then opposite party DMK was against the Suez project in Coimbatore, as it was against the poor, Now the same party now evinces interest in privatizing water supply. Why is this contradictory, whether it is politically motivated?	This project is not about privatization of water supply. The water supply will be under the control of Madurai Corporation.
22	In Coimbatore, the new drinking water distribution system was handed over to the private companies, the same system will be done in Madurai	All activities will be under the control of Madurai Corporation. The Corporation, depending on the needs may engage various private players for executing various works under this project.
23	Whether any subsidy for schools, civil societies in the fare fixed?	The fare system will be finalized later
24	If the periodical payment is not made for the Telephone connection, Electricity connection, the connection will be disconnected until the payment. Will the same system be introduced in the new system?	This will be considered while finalizing the water supply charges.
25	Whether the new connection is available for residents only or commercial, apartments are also eligible for the new	It is available for all consumers.

Sl. No	Queries Raised	Response
	connection?	
26	Though water tax is commonly fixed to all the wards of Madurai corporation, the water availability is not even in all the wards. In some wards the availability of water is not adequate; will the new system also face the same issue?	This system is designed to ensure equitable water supply.
27	We use hand pumps to suck water, and we are very much dissatisfied. Whether in the new connection also, should we use hand pumps?	This is a pressurized water supply system hence no hand pumps are required
28	After the new connection and fixing of the meter, if water does not come due to low pressure, should we pay every month for the water that does not come to our residences?	Pressurized water supply is the key in this project, However, in case of non-supply, consumers will not be charges as the water meters are proposed.
29	Now the drinking water comes only half an hour once in every three days. The same timing will be followed in the new system also?	The water will come for 4 to 24 hours every day
30	Whether the new drinking water distribution system will be introduced to all the 100 wards at the same time?	This project implementation period for these 57 wards will take 3 years to complete. Similarly, Madurai corporation another 28 wards is covered under Tranche 2 (package 4) and 15 wards in Smart City.
31	Whether the existing pipe will be used for the new system also?	The existing pipelines will be discarded. Water will be supplied only through the new system.
32	We are happy that there is no privatization in the new system. Whether it is anywhere documented that no private companies are involved in the major decision-making process	The responsibility of water supply and accountability will be with the Corporation. Private players may be engaged for executing certain activities, but under the control of Madurai Corporation.
33	What are the conditions made by ADB to implement the project?	Water for all, quality water supply, ensuring inclusive model and sustainability are the major conditions made by ADB
34	The scheme is heart fully accepted if the income generated from the connection goes to Madurai corporation	The amount will go to Madurai corporation and will be used for meeting O&M expenses only
35	The fixation of tariffs will be done by private companies?	The fixation of tariff will be done by the Madurai corporation only
36	There are two schools in ward number 27. Whether these schools are also included in the new system?	Water supply connections will be given institutional, commercial and residential properties.
37	AMRUT (Atal Mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation) is a private company, if it is involved, then privatization becomes inevitable	AMRUT is not a private company. It is a central government scheme to provide civic services to the urban areas. Hence the privatization is ruled out. Works like civil, construction works such as pipe laying, etc will be given to the private firms
38	If the drinking water scheme is introduced, there are some possibilities for mixing with drainage as it happens in some areas.	Adequate drainage facilities are being made through a smart city scheme. Hence no need to be afraid of mixing of water will not happen

Sl. No	Queries Raised	Response
39	The subsidy was introduced to cooking gas, then slowly it has been removed. Will the same style be adapted to the new drinking water distribution system	Separate slabs for residential and commercial purposes will be fixed.
40	The women consumer forum from ward number 93 requested the Madurai corporation to remove the wastes blocked in the pipeline and that was immediately done by the corporation. If such type of works are done in time, meter fixing would be an issue as the system is beneficial to the poor too	All the works in Madurai corporation are done in time. if any complaints can be expressed in WhatsApp
41	Information about the different slabs in the tariff should be disseminated	All the adequate information will be furnished without fail
42	The project information such as the phone number to make complaints, the project timeline, the details about the contractors should be disseminated to the public	A separate and adequate number of boards will be provided in all the important places during construction.
43	Whether a separate Grievance redressal system will be constituted?	A grievance redressal system will function to resolve the issues and the information about it will be circulated and mentioned on the boards
44	The project information boards should be in Tamil	All the information will be furnished in Tamil for the benefit of the public.

#### Participants' details

Male Participants	Female Participants	Total Participants
51	28	79

#### Information about the Consultation

The information in Tamil about the meeting was circulated, which highlighted salient details about the project with the date and time of the meeting to all the residents through notice/news release. Leading newspapers published the information about the public consultation.

The details of the hearing were captured in all the leading Newspapers and brief of the same are as follows.

#### News Papers' Clippings

Public consultation news item appeared in all leading Newspapers: "The Hindu" focused that the project ensured quality portable water with high pressure and further ensured 135 litres/day per person. The 'Hindu Tamil Disai' highlighted that the project would not be handed over to private companies. It will be done by Madurai Corporation. A central control and monitoring office will be set up to monitoring the water distribution system. 'Dinakaran' illustrated that the poor should be considered while collecting the charges and fixing the meter tariff. The Times of India mentioned that the confirmation on the scheme not to be privatized should formally be in writing otherwise legal suits will be filed against the Madurai Corporation. All the newspapers indicated that the public may send their suggestions to [MDUCORP@GMAIL.COM](mailto:MDUCORP@GMAIL.COM) before 20th August.

## Annexures:

1. Popular Tamil and English daily newspapers were published the same (Annexure - 1 News Paper Clippings)
2. Attendance sheet is enclosed as Annexure – 2
3. Public hearing Photos as Annexure – 3
4. Annexure - 4 Press Release

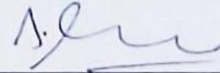
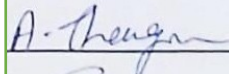
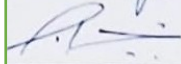
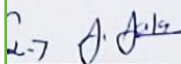
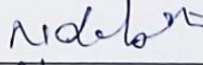
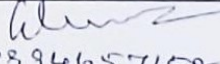
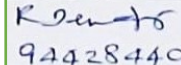
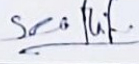


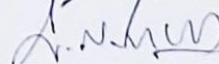
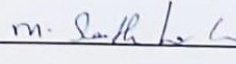
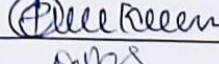
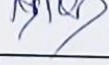
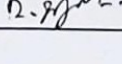
## Annexure - 1 News Paper Clippings







## Annexure - 2 (Attendance Sheet)

MADURAI CORPORATION		
Public Hearing for Continuous Water Supply in Madurai City Municipal Corporation Core City Area under Tranche III (Package V)		
DATE:		
S.NO	NAME	SIGN
1.	B. SANTHANAM	
2.	A. THANGAM	
3.	T. KRISHNAN	
4.	G. Balasubramani	
5.	N. selvamani	
6.	G. Ramanasothy	 9894657152
7.	R. Deenadayalan	 9442844041
8.	G. Senthil Prabhu	
9.	S. Prangan	
10.	M. Shanmuga Sundaram.	
11.	R. DASARATHAN KUMAR	
12.	M. Seetha Lakshmi CRP	
13.	T. Praveen Kumar ST-SBCID-C	
14.	S. Mohamed Rajabdeen	
15.	R. Jesu-	

MADURAI CORPORATION			
Public Hearing for Continuous Water Supply in Madurai City Municipal Corporation Core City Area under Tranche III (Package V)			
DATE:			
S.NO	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGN
16	S. Sankaralingam		S. Balamurugan Ram.
17	N. Rajagopal		S. Balakrishnan
18	SARPUTHARAJ		M. Raju
19	R. DHANDAPANI		R. Dhanapani
20	B. GANESAN		B. Ganesan
21	C. Raja Shobana		C. Raja Shobana
22	M. R. LINGAM		M. R. Lingam
23	A. LINGAM		A. Lingam
24	K. K. SUBBIAH		K. K. Subbiah
25	J. J. JAGANNATHAN		J. J. Jagannathan
26	Mohammed Raza		Mohammed Raza
27	C. Pitchumoni		C. Pitchumoni
28	S. Karupiah		S. Karupiah
29	R.A. Manikantan Babu		R.A. Manikantan Babu
30	V. PRASANTH		V. Prasant


MADURAI CORPORATION			
Public Hearing for Continuous Water Supply in Madurai City Municipal Corporation Core City Area under Tranche III (Package V)			
DATE:			
S.NO	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGN
31	A.M. KALAI RAJHMAN		
32	Sudarson		
33	N.P. Manojan		
34	A. Mohan Kumar		
35	M. Manoj		M. Manoj 891408560721
36	S. Sathish		S. Sathish 9840726461
37	M. Jeeva devi		M. Jeeva devi 9791392456
38	M. Sathish		M. Sathish 9626694448
39	C. Selvakumar		C. Selvakumar 9042345896
40	K. Venkatesan		K. Venkatesan 9251696666
41	P. Pandi Balaji		P. Pandi Balaji 9080654559
42	N. Anandhan		N. Anandhan 9027679447
43	B. Sureshkumar		B. Sureshkumar 9894629957
44	N. Darsanmuthy		N. Darsanmuthy 9444252136
45	P. BALAKUMAR	Selvi	P. BALAKUMAR 9790857446



MADURAI CORPORATION			
Public Hearing for Continuous Water Supply in Madurai City Municipal Corporation Core City Area under Tranche III (Package V)			
DATE:			
S.NO	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGN
46	T.Muruganandan		
47	ALEXANDER		
48	M. Jagan		
49	T. Subramanian		T. Subramanian
50	M. Venkatesh Reddy		M. Venkatesh Reddy
51	M. Gnanaprakasam		M. Gnanaprakasam
52	K.S.Kanthappa		
53	S.P.Shyam Sunder		
54	S. Farooq Ali		
55	K. Paul James		
56	M. Gnanaprakasam		
57	M. Gnanaprakasam		M. Gnanaprakasam
58	K. Sridhar		K. Sridhar
59	M. Gnanaprakasam		M. Gnanaprakasam
60	V. Chellappan		V. Chellappan

MADURAI CORPORATION		
Public Hearing for Continuous Water Supply in Madurai City Municipal Corporation Core City Area under Tranche III (Package V)		
DATE:		
S.NO	NAME	SIGN
61	B. Balayogesan	B. Balayogesan 9677841018
62	A. KANNAN	A. KANNAN 7010753098
63	S. LENIN	S. LENIN 8843144029
64	K. SEERAN	K. SEERAN 9791260267
65	A. GURU	A. GURU 6379870969
66	K. SIVA	K. SIVA 9840472531
67	J. PONN	J. PONN 9942052992
68	NAVAN EETHA KRISHNA	NAVAN EETHA KRISHNA 9092045673
69	R. PRABAKAR	R. PRABAKAR 9789307723
70	P. JAGADE	P. JAGADE
71	S. K. S. S. S. S.	S. K. S. S. S. S.
72	P. V. S. S. S.	P. V. S. S. S.
73	R. S. S. S. S.	R. S. S. S. S.
74	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.
75	N. Uma	N. Uma



MADURAI CORPORATION			
Public Hearing for Continuous Water Supply in Madurai City Municipal Corporation Core City Area under Tranche III (Package V)			
DATE:			
S.NO	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGN
76	Jailani		M. [Signature] 8/20/138868
77	Mr. Rajanith		7401329431
78	Mr. Rajanith		[Signature]
79	Long - [Signature]		Long - [Signature]
80			
81			
82			
83			
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85			
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Annexure - 3 (Public Hearing Photos)





## Annexure - 4 (Press Release)

## Public opinion divided over plan to fix water meters



Public viewpoint: Madurai Corporation Commissioner K. P. Karthikeyan chairs a public hearing on the ₹1,296 crore scheme to bring water to the city from Mullaperiyar dam. \*R. ASHOK

## Corporation holds public hearing on Mullaperiyar project

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

While thanking the Madurai Corporation for organising a public hearing on the proposed drinking water project for Madurai City from Mullaperiyar reservoir, the participants were divided over the proposal to fix water meters. Commissioner Karthikeyan presided over the hearing. Deputy Commissioner Sangeetha, City Engineer (in charge) Suganthi and senior officials were present. Representatives of resident welfare associations and the general public from 57 wards of the 100-ward city

were present. They felt that the new drinking water project would fulfil their long pending demand at last.

When the city limits was increased from 72 wards to 100 wards during the last AIADMK rule, the then Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami had laid the foundation stone for the Mullaperiyar project on an outlay of ₹1,100 crore.

After the initial survey and detailed project report, tenders were floated.

While a public hearing was held in the Collectorate last year, farmers from many southern districts, including

Theni and Sivaganga, had opposed the project as they apprehended that it would affect their farming activities and over a period of time the crop coverage area may shrink.

However, the officials had then clarified about the numerous steps taken, including the judicious use of work and eviction of encroachments from waterbodies and construction of farm ponds, to protect their interests. Since then the drinking water project has been getting into a shape towards implementation.

## 135 litres a day

The Corporation authorities explained that the project would not only assure quali-

ty potable water with high pressure, but also ensure 135 litres/day per person in over 50 wards. About 7.80 lakh people would benefit from the project, they said.

The participants raised queries on the need for replacing worn-out meters at pumping stations and also suggested stepping up surveillance as there were complaints of low pressure in some of the wards which they suspected could be due to water theft through illegal means by some residents.

The officials said that the public may send their suggestions to the Corporation Commissioner by post or mail to mducorp@gmail.com before August 20.

இந்து தமிழ் திசை

பெரியாறு கூட்டுக்குடிநீர் திட்டம் நிறைவேறினால்

## மதுரை நகரில் 24 மணி நேரமும் குடிநீர் கிடைக்கும்

● கருத்துக்கேட்ட கூட்டத்தில் மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் உறுதி

பெரியாறு கூட்டுக்குடிநீர் திட்டம் நிறைவேறினால் 24 மணி நேரமும் சுகாதாரமான குடிநீர்கிடைப்பது உறுதி செய்யப்படும் என மதுரை மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் கா.ப. கார்த்திகேயன் தெரிவித்தார்.

மதுரை நகரின் குடிநீர்ப் பற்றாக்குறையைப் போக்க முல்லை பெரியாறு லோயர் கேம்பிலிருந்து 125 எம்.எல்.டி குடிநீர் வழங்கும் திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட உள்ளது. பணிகள் முழுவீச்சில் நடந்து வருகின்றன. மதுரை நகரில் உள்ள பழைய 57 வார்டுகளில் குடியிருப்புகளுக்கு 110 மி.மீ. முதல் 450 மி.மீ. விட்டமுள்ள பகிர்மான குழாய்கள் 813.48 கி.மீ. தூரம் பதித்து வீடுகளுக்கான குடிநீர் இணைப்புகள் வழங்கப்பட உள்ளன.

ரூ.325 கோடியில் மதிப்பீடு தயார் செய்யப்பட்டு தமிழ்நாடு

நகர்ப்புற உள்கட்டமைப்பு நிதி சேவைகள் நிறுவனம் மூலம் ஆசிய வளர்ச்சி வங்கி நிதி உதவி பெற அனுப்பப்பட்டு, விரைவில் பணிகள் தொடங்கப்பட இருக்கின்றன.

இத்திட்டத்துக்கான கருத்துக்கேட்ட கூட்டம் நேற்று நடைபெற்றது. கூட்டத்தில் பொதுமக்கள், முன்னாள் கவுன்சிலர்கள் கலந்துகொண்டு தங்கள் கருத்துகளைத் தெரிவித்தனர்.

மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் கா.ப. கார்த்திகேயன் பேசியதாவது:

57 வார்டுகளில் ரூ.325 கோடியிலான இத்திட்டம் நிறைவடைவதற்கு 36 மாதங்கள் ஆகும். சாலைகளைத் தோண்டுவதால் சில பிரச்சினைகள் வரும். ஒரு நல்ல திட்டத்துக்காகப் பொதுமக்கள் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்தத் திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டால் மதுரை நகர மக்களுக்கு 24 மணிநேரமும்

சுகாதாரமான குடிநீர் வழங்குவது உறுதி செய்யப்படும். குடிநீர் விநியோகம் செய்யும் பணி உறுதியாக தனியாருக்கு விடப்படாது. மாநகராட்சியே ஏற்று நடத்தும். அனைத்து வார்டுகளிலும் குடிநீர் விநியோகத்தைக் கண்காணிக்க ஒரு மையக் கண்காணிப்பு அலுவலகம் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும். ஒரு வார்டில் குடிநீர் பிரச்சினை ஏற்பட்டால் அருகில் உள்ள வார்டின் குழாய்களை இணைத்து குடிநீர் தடைப்படாமல் வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். நகர்ப்புற உள்ளாட்சித் தேர்தல் முடிந்து, பதவியேற்புக்குப் பின் குடிநீர் குழாய்பதிப்பைத் தொடங்கலாம் என்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அது வரை பொறுத்திருந்தால் இந்தத் திட்டத்துக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிதி வேறு இடத்துக்குச் சென்றுவிடும். அதனால், உடனடியாக தொடங்குவதே நல்லது. இவ்வாறு அவர் பேசினார்.

## முல்லைப்பெரியாறு குடிநீர்த் திட்டம் கருத்துக்கேட்பு கூட்டம்

மதுரை, ஆக. 12: மதுரை மாநகராட்சிக்குட்பட்ட 57 வார்டுகளில் முல்லைப்பெரியாறு குடிநீர்த் திட்டம் செயல்படுத்துவது குறித்த கருத்துக்கேட்புக் கூட்டம் மலர்சியா அரங்கில் வியாழக்கிழமை நடைபெற்றது.

மதுரை நகரில் முல்லைப்பெரியாறு குடிநீர்த் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் குழாய்கள் பதிப்பது, வீடுகளுக்கு இணைப்பு வழங்குவது தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் கருத்துக்கேட்புக் கூட்டம் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன்படி நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்துக்கு மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் கா.ப.கார்த்திகேயன் தலைமை வகித்தார்.

கூட்டத்தில் குடியிருப்போர் சங்கங்கள், அரசியல் கட்சியினர் உள்பட பல்வேறு தரப்பினர் பங்கேற்று பேசும் போது, பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட சுத்தமான குடிநீர் விநியோகம் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட பிறகு தொடர்ந்து சிறப்பாக பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

திட்டம் தொடர்பாக குழாய்களை பதிப்பதற்காக தோண்டப்படும் சாலைகள் பணிகள் முடிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு விரைந்து சரிசெய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

**குடியிருப்போர் சங்கங்கள், கட்சியினர் பங்கேற்பு**



மதுரை நகரில் முல்லைப்பெரியாறு குடிநீர்த் திட்டப்பணிகள் தொடர்பாக வியாழக்கிழமை நடைபெற்ற கருத்துக்கேட்புக் கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்ற மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் கா.ப.கார்த்திகேயன் மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள்.

இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் குடிநீர் விநியோகம் மாநகராட்சியின் 100 வார்டுகளில் உள்ள மக்கள் தொகைக்கு ஏற்பகணக்கில் கொண்டு, அதற்கு ஏற்றவாறு சீராக குடிநீர் விநியோகம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மீட்டர் பொருத்துதல் மற்றும் கூட்டணம் வசூலித்தல் உள்ளிட்ட நடைமுறைகள் மக்களின் பொருளாதாரச் சூழலை கருத்தில் கொண்டு முடிவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என்பன உள்ளிட்ட கருத்துகளைத் தெரிவித்தனர். இதைத்தொடர்ந்து பொதுமக்கள் எழுப்பிய சந்தேகங்களுக்கு மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் பதிலளித்தார்.

மேலும் இந்தத் திட்டம் தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக்கள் ஏதும் தெரிவிக்க விரும்பினால் வெள்ளிக்கிழமைக்குள் (ஆகஸ்ட் 20) தபால் மூலமாகவோ அல்லது மதுரை மாநகராட்சி மின்னஞ்சல் [mducorp@gmail.com](mailto:mducorp@gmail.com) என்ற முகவரியிலோ தெரிவிக்கலாம் என்று தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கூட்டத்தில், நகரப்பொறியாளர் சுகந்தி, துணை ஆணைய சங்கீதா, செயற்பொறியாளர்கள் ராஜேந்திரன், பாக்கியலெட்சுமி மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள் பங்கேற்றனர்.



8/13/2021

Madurai water supply not to be privatised - Times of India

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

## Madurai water supply not to be privatised

Aug 13, 2021, 04:55 AM IST

Madurai: It was the first public hearing conducted by Madurai corporation in five years on a project implemented by it, and it helped address major concerns of residents about the upcoming drinking water scheme. The civic authorities assured them that the project to bring 125 MLD of water from Mullaperiyar dam to Madurai city would not be privatised.

The Rs 1295.76crore project on completion would ensure that every household has clean, treated drinking water and a central monitoring system. It would enable the civic body to keep a check on the problems in the water distribution system, like leakages, lack of supply and address it immediately, said corporation commissioner K P Karthikeyan.

One of the main concerns raised by the participants was about the chances of the water distribution scheme to be privatised. They pointed out how privatisation of the water scheme in Coimbatore corporation ran into trouble and controversy. Muthukrishnan of Thirupalai said the corporation should give it in writing in the detailed project report that it would not be privatised, failing which the civic body would have to face litigations.

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The corporation commissioner assured them that it would not be privatised though charges for water may differ over time. Madurai corporation would be the implementing authority of the scheme being implemented under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank, he said.

While the project is being executed in five packages, Thursday's public hearing was in regard to its implementation in 57 wards.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/madurai-water-supply-not-to-be-privatised/articleshowprint/85285863.cms>

1/2

8/13/2021

Madurai water supply not to be privatised - Times of India

Former councillor R Vijayarajan said the corporation should not try to meter water distribution, and that Madurai corporation should defer the scheme's implementation till elections are held and councillors, who would represent the people, are elected by the end of the year. In reply, the commissioner said that putting off implementation may result in funds being diverted for other schemes, and that public views would be taken into consideration as the work progresses.



## **Appendix 10: Madurai DWSS – Focus Group Discussion with the public on 07.03.2022**

### **Official Present**

#### **ADB PPTA Team**

Dr.Arati Nandi (Social Safeguards)

Mr.K.Pushpanathan (Environmental)

#### **O/o DMA**

Mrs. P.R.Suganthi,B.E., (Superintending Engineer, DMA Office, Chennai)

#### **Madurai Corporation**

Mr.Arasu, City Engineer

Mr.Anbalagan, Superintending Engineer

Ms.Bhagyalakshmi, Exeutive Engineer

#### **TNUFSL**

Mrs.Chitra Rajesh (Environmental)

Dr.A.Raman Manager, (Social Safeguards)

The attendance of the participants is annexed.

The Team visited the following locations in the project area for the proposed distribution system under Tranche 3 of TNUFIP.

1. Ward No 63 – Villapuram Market
2. Ward 87 - Subramaniyapuram Market
3. Ward 13 - Alagaradi Market
4. Ward 28, Jamburopuram Main Road, Goripalayam
5. Ward 45 - Pudur, Mariamman Koil Street

Consultation was held with the local people and the vendors in Villapuram Market and Subramaniyapuram Market where the temporary impacts were identified. About 32 persons attended the consultation of which 27 are females and 5 are males. Public raised queries related to metering of the water supply, deposit for the connections, completion of works and supply of water, continuous supply of water, etc for which the City Engineer and the DPR consultants clarified. The system of grievance redressal mechanism was explained to the people. Public also expressed their happiness in consulting them for carrying out the project. Public wanted early completion of the project and continuous water supply. Public requested to take up work outside market hours and also requested that the roads be restored immediately after completion of works.

## Attendance Sheets

Focus Group Discussion- Participants' Attendance						
Sl. NO	Ward Number: 63			Ward Name: Villapuram		
	Name of the Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Contact no.	Signature of PAPs
1.	S. Santharam	M	64	Retired from central govt.		S.S. Ram.
2.	K.K. Durga	F	45	Tailoring		K.K. Durga
3.	K.S. Asha	F	36	House wife		K.S. Asha
4)	B.B. Mangula	F	45	Tailoring		B.B. Mangula
5)	M.S. Durga	F	50	weaver		M.S. Durga
6.	N. Haragobal	F	60	Tailoring		N. Haragobal
7.	N. Deepa	F	38	House wife		N. Deepa
8	K.V. Jothi	F	45	Tailoring		K.V. Jothi
9.	J.S. Vasanthi	F	55	Samayal		

## Focus Group Discussion- Participants' Attendance

Sl NO	Ward Number: 63			Ward Name: Villapuram		
	Name of the Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Contact no.	Signature of PAPs
10	Muniammal	F	33	Veg. Shop		Handwritten signature
11	Premo .J.A.	F	66	Housewife		JALSGUD
12	Sharmila .K.V	F	43	"		K.N. Arunachal
13	Punita	F	31	"		K. Ritu
14	Rupini	F	38	"		B.A. Rubini
15	Ganiga .M.S	F	69	"		S. Ganiga
16	Shanthi .R	F	38	"		P. S. S.
17	Subramani .R	M	67	Handloom		RR. Subramani















### Appendix 11: Sample Monitoring Template

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the borrower. It will include: (1) **the list of affected persons**, with compensation due if any to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable affected persons** and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to mobile vendor to shift temporarily without losing livelihood, to obtain project construction related jobs, if required); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) **details of consultations held with affected persons** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (6) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (7) **any other relevant information** showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
<b>A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities</b>			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
<b>A. Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
<b>C. Monitoring</b>			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement		

<b>S. N.</b>	<b>Resettlement Plan Activities</b>	<b>Completed Y/N</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	Plan implementation completed		
<b>D.</b>	<b>Labor</b>		
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

